

THE UNITED STATES

# Army and Navy Journal,

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XVII.---1879-'80.

NEW YORK:

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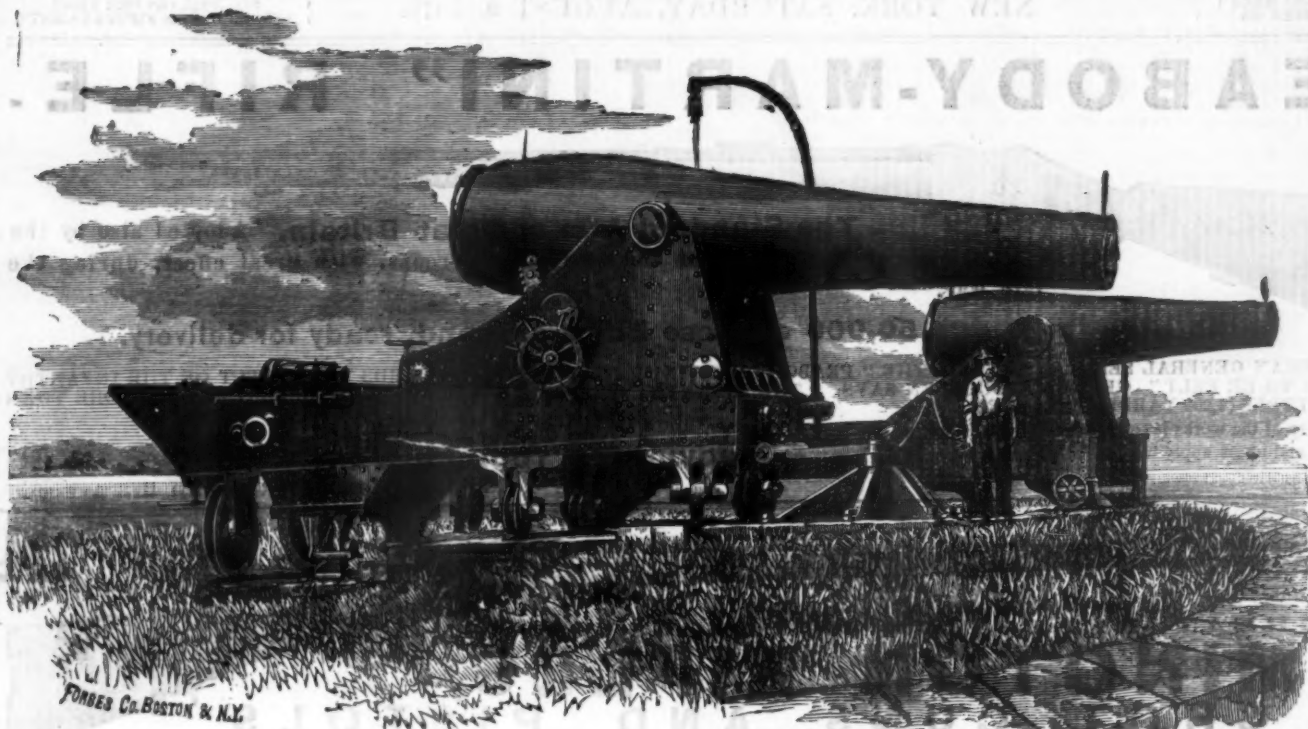
# THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1837,

Formerly CYRUS ALGER &amp; CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1800,

## MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL,



### Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectiles.

OFFICE—70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, Mass.

WORKS—South Boston.

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Bânet states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the Governments of Europe, also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877) are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

Kind of gun.	Calibre. Inches.	Weight of gun. Tons.	Length of bore. Inches.	Charge of powder. Pounds.	Weight of shot. Pounds.	Muzzle velocity. Feet.	Pressure per sq. in. of bore. Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle. Foot-tons.	1,000 yards. Foot-tons.	2,000 yards. Foot-tons.	3,000 yards. Foot-tons.	4,000 yards. Foot-tons.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	85	162.5	110	700	1300	52,864	217.7	184	157.5	136.4	124.8
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	85.30	227.167	110	664	1329	30,106	215.2	180	152.6	130.9	113.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	222	110	770	1230	19,846	300.8	171.4	147.9	130.3	113.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.25	40	227	110	700	1403	31,750	243.4	205.8	173.2	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1264	47,040	164.3	129.9	109.7	92.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1424	.....	167.9	132.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1436.6	33,000	157	123.7	99.6	82.4	69.3
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.406	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	.....	150	117	93.8	76.6	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,800	168.4	136.6	111.8	93.8	79.7

# THE AMES MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,

CHICOPEE, MASS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## BRONZE FIELD PIECES, MACHINE GUNS, SABRE BAYONETS,

## FIELD AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS,

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' AND MUSICIANS' SWORDS,

### Presentation and Society Swords of Every Description.

The AMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY have greater facilities for manufacturing Swords and Sabre Bayonets than all other manufacturers now in the business in this country. They are also manufacturers of the most improved pattern of Gun Stocking Machinery.

LUTHER WHITE, Treasurer.

A. C. WOODWORTH, President.



# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief.  
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States,  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.  
H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-General Montgomery G. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary-General of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry.  
Hdqrs. St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Rogers, 18th Infantry,  
commanding District: Headquarters, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. 1st  
Lieut. C. H. Potter, Adj. 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,  
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th  
Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:  
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platte, A. A. G.  
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry.  
Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lieut. John S. Lund, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:  
Hdqrs. Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Hdqrs.  
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.  
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 30th Infantry.  
Hdqrs. Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, 30th In-  
fantry, A. A. G.

District of the Neuse.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry  
Hdqrs. Fort Clark, Tex. 2d Lieut. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Infantry:  
Hdqrs. Ft. Stockton, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,  
A. A. G.

District of North Texas.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 23d Infantry:  
Hdqrs. Fort McKavett, Texas. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, A. A.  
A. G., Adj. 23d Infantry.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H.  
Capt. W. G. Mitchell, 5th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:  
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Capt. W. G. Mitchell,  
5th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Angur:  
Hdqrs. Newport Bks, Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

#### AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San  
Francisco, Cal.  
Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:  
Hdqrs. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

District of the Clearwater.—Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry,  
Headquarters, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brig.-Major-Gen. O. B. Willcox:  
Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs. Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.  
Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs. West Point, N. Y.  
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.  
Major General S. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj., U. S. M. A.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., Aug. 1, 1879.

The following orders have been received from the War  
Department:

I. The ground known as the Custer Battle-field, on the  
Little Big Horn River, M. T., is announced as a National  
Cemetery of the 4th class.

II. Upon the completion of the survey of the site, and after  
the order of the President of the United States has been ob-  
tained declaring and proclaiming the same a military reserva-  
tion, the boundaries thereof will be announced in General  
Orders from the Hdqrs of the Dept. of Dakota.

G. O. 79, H. Q. A., Aug. 2, 1879.

Makes corrections in G. O. 36 (publishing report of the  
Board of Officers appointed "to prepare and recommend a  
standard supply table of veterinary medicines and instruments  
for use in the Army").

G. O. 15, DEPT. ARIZONA, July 18, 1879.

Publishes instructions relative to drills, scouting parties,  
etc., and directs post commanders and all other officers to co-  
operate cheerfully with the Indian Bureau, as now adminis-  
tered in Dept. Arizona.

CIRCULAR 24, DEPT. MISSOURI, July 28, 1879.

The bi-monthly reports on small arms and ammunition re-  
quired to be rendered by company commanders to the Chief  
of Ordnance of the Army, by G. O. No. 92, of 1874, and No.  
95, of 1877, A. G. O., will, in future, be forwarded through  
Dept. Hdqrs.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—The following Courts-  
martial are ordered:

Fort McDowell, A. T., July 28, 1879. Detail for the court:  
Major R. H. Towler, P. D.; Capt. J. M. Norvell, 12th In-  
fantry; 1st Lieut. H. M. Kendall, 6th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Frank  
West, 6th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj. 12th In-  
fantry; 1st Lieut. W. W. Witherspoon, E. Q. M., 12th In-  
fantry; 1st Lieut. E. Dravo, 6th Cavalry, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 86,  
July 21, D. Arizona).

Fort Fetterman, W. T., Aug. 4, 1879. Detail for the court:

Capt. William H. Powell and James H. Spencer, 4th Infantry;  
1st Lieut. Joseph Keefe, 4th Infantry; 2d Lieut. A. Burn-  
ley Crittenden and George N. Chase, 4th Infantry; 2d Lieut.  
George K. Hunter, 3d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. John V. B. Hoff,  
Asst. Surg., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 65, July 29, M. D. P.).

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Aug. 1, 1879. Detail for the court:  
Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King, M. D.; Capt. A. F. Caraher, 8th  
Cavalry; 1st Lieut. H. F. Loggett, J. R. Pierce, and 2d  
Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Thomp-  
son, 24th Infantry, Judge-Advocate of the court (S. O. 158,  
July 23, D. T.).

Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 30, 1879. Detail for the court:  
Lieut.-Col. John M. Brannan, 1st Artillery; Surg. Richard H.  
Alexander, M. D.; Capt. John A. Darling, 1st Artillery; 1st  
Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Artillery; 2d Lieut. David  
Price, Jr., 1st Artillery; 1st Lieut. James M. Ingalls, 1st  
Artillery, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 123, July 28, D. E.).

Alcatraz Island, Cal., July 28. Detail for the court: Asst.  
Surg. V. B. Hubbard; Capt. Edward Field, 1st Lieut. John  
W. Roder, Sydney W. Taylor, Charles A. L. Totten, and Capt.  
Harry C. Cushing, Judge-Advocate, all of the 4th Artillery  
(S. O. 86, July 24, M. D. P.).

Fort Clark, Texas, Aug. 4, 1879. Detail for the court: Capt.  
J. I. Rodgers, 2d Artillery; Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cav-  
alry; 1st Lieut. Alexander Wishart, 20th Infantry; 1st Lieut.  
O. B. Boyd, J. M. Ropes, J. W. Pullman, 8th Cavalry; 1st  
Lieut. J. H. Gifford, 2d Artillery; 2d Lieut. V. H. Bridgman,  
2d Artillery, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 159, July 29, D. T.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The verbal instructions  
of the 11th instant, directing Maj. Charles G. Sawtelle, Q. M.,  
Chief Q. M. of the Dept., to accompany the Dept. Comdr to  
Fort Canby, W. T., and return, on public duty, are confirmed  
(S. O. 89, July 16, D. C.).

Capt. Lewis C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty in  
the town of Walla Walla, W. T. (there being no available  
quarters at the post), as Depot and Forwarding Quartermas-  
ter. He will proceed to his station without unnecessary de-  
lay (S. O. 89, July 16, D. C.).

Capt. John Livers, Military Storekeeper, Q. M. Dept., hav-  
ing completed the transfer of property for which he is  
responsible, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte,  
and will comply with the provisions of par. 12, S. O. 154, c. s.,  
H. Q. A. (S. O. 63, July 24, D. P.).

The journey performed by Major Charles G. Sawtelle,  
Chief Q. M. of the Dept., from Vancouver to Portland, and  
return, on May 31, June 9, 23, and 30, are confirmed (S. O. 87,  
July 12, D. C.).

The journey performed by Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M.,  
Depot Q. M. Yuma Depot, A. T., from the latter point to  
Maricopa, A. T., and return, on public business, on the 14th  
and 15th instant, is approved (S. O. 87, July 22, D. Arizona).

Capt. H. Lord, A. Q. M., having reported in person at  
Hdqrs. Dept. of the East, in obedience to par. 12, S. O. 154,  
c. s., from the H. Q. A., is assigned to duty at Fort Preble,  
Me.—in place of Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., recently  
appointed—and will proceed to join his station (S. O. 126,  
Aug. 1, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Col. Charles L. Kilburn, Asst.  
Com. Gen. of Subsistence, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., on  
business connected with the Subsistence Dept.; on the com-  
pletion of which he will return to the Hdqrs. Dept. Missouri  
(S. O. 81, July 30, D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's cert., with  
permission to leave the limits of the Dept. of Missouri, it be-  
ing an extreme case, is granted Capt. J. H. Gilman, C. S.,  
Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Dept. (S. O. 147, Aug.  
1, D. M.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Upon the recommendation of the  
Medical Director of the Department of Platte, Asst. Surg. W.  
B. Brewster, now at Fort Omaha, will report to the C. O. Fort  
Robinson, Neb., for duty (S. O. 64, July 26, D. P.).

Surg. B. E. Fryer will proceed from Fort Leavenworth,  
Kas., to Fort Garland, Colo., on public business, on the com-  
pletion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 146, July  
30, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. S. B. Stone is relieved from temporary duty at  
Fort Yuma, Cal., and will return to his proper station (Fort  
Bowie, A. T.), reporting in person to the C. O. thereof, for  
duty (S. O. 86, July 21, Dept. Arizona).

A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall (Ojo Caliente, N. M.), having been  
summoned as a witness before the G. C.-M. convened by par.  
7, S. O. 12, c. s., Dept. of the Missouri, will at once proceed  
to Santa Fe and report to 1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav-  
alry, Judge-Advocate of the court (S. O. 69, July 25, Dist.  
N. M.).

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the  
Dept. of Platte, A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick will, upon his own  
request, report in person, without delay, to the Surg.-General  
for annulment of contract (S. O. 64, July 26, D. P.).

Under the provisions of G. O. 24, series of 1872, W. D.,  
Hosp. Steward William Grunert will, upon his discharge from  
the service, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment  
—Aug. 24, 1879—be provided with stage and rail transporta-  
tion from Fort Sill, I. T., to Leavenworth, Kas., the nearest  
point at which a paymaster is stationed (S. O. 145, July 29,  
D. M.).

Asst. Surg. Charles Richards, having reported at Hdqrs.  
Dept. Dakota, in accordance with par. 1, S. O. 164, c. s., H.  
Q. A., will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and report to the  
C. O. for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 88, July 30, D. D.).

By direction of the Secretary of War, Surg. J. H. Bill is  
detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed by  
par. 4, S. O. 122, May 23, 1879, from the War Dept., to ex-  
amine into the physical qualifications of the members of the  
graduating class and the candidates for admission to the Mil-  
itary Academy, vice Surg. D. L. Huntington, hereby relieved  
as a member of the Board. Surg. Bill will report for duty  
accordingly (S. O. Aug. 2, W. D.).

Surg. J. C. G. Happerewell will report without delay to the  
Superintendent General Recruiting Service, for temporary  
duty to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of  
Dakota (S. O. 124, July 29, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. J. J. Kane, having reported in person, is ordered  
to proceed to Santa Fe, and report to C. O. District of New  
Mexico for assignment to duty (S. O. 144, July 26, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. W. B. Brewster, having reported in person, is  
assigned to duty at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 64, July 26,  
D. P.).

Asst. Surg. Chas. Richard, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept.  
Dakota, pursuant to par. 1, S. O. 164, c. s., from H. Q. A., to  
proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and report to the C. O. for  
temporary duty at that post (S. O. 88, July 30, D. D.).

Hosp. Steward Lars Wilkens, Fort Pembina, D. T., dis-  
charged by expiration of service, July 26, 1879.

Hosp. Steward John H. Grant, Fort Stanton, N. M., to be  
honorably discharged the service of the United States, on re-

ceipt of order at place where he may be serving. Not entitled  
to travel pay (S. O. 176, July 30, A. G. O.).

Under provisions of G. O. 24, series of 1872, from War  
Dept., Hosp. Steward Wm. Grunert, upon discharge by ex-  
piration of service, Aug. 24, 1879, will be furnished trans-  
portation from Fort Sill, Ind. T., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.,  
the nearest station of a paymaster. Cost of transportation  
to be noted on final statements (S. O. 145, July 29, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. V. B. Hubbard is relieved from duty as mem-  
ber G. C.-M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 86, c. s., from Hdqrs.  
Mil. Div. Pacific (S. O. 87, July 26, M. D. P.).

A. A. Surg. J. H. Page, now at Fort Elliott, Texas, will  
proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and report to the C. O. of that  
post for duty (S. O. 148, Aug. 2, D. M.).

Leave of absence for three months is granted Surg. Warren  
Webster (S. O. Aug. 5, H. Q. A.).

Capt. F. F. Harvey, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at  
Fort Buford, and will report in person to the C. O. of Fort  
Randall, to relieve 1st Lieut. L. W. Crampton, Asst. Surg.  
Upon being relieved from duty at Fort Randall, Lieut. Cramp-  
ton will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and report to the  
C. O. for duty at that post (S. O. 84, Aug. 2, D. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for two months, on  
Surgeon's cert., Paymaster John P. Willard (S. O. 82, July 31,  
M. D. M.).

The verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr, of June 28,  
1879, for Major Wm. Arthur, P. D., to repair, on completion  
of certain payments, to St. Paul, Minn., from Fort Shaw,  
M. T., is placed on record in the official series of S. O. of the  
Dept. Dakota for the current year (S. O. 82, July 28, D. D.).

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Col. Daniel Mc-  
Clure, Asst. Paymaster-Gen., Chief Paymaster of the Dept.  
of Missouri (S. O. 146, July 30, D. T.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major J. A.  
Brodhead, P. D., Leavenworth, Kas. Before availing him-  
self of this leave, Major Brodhead will close his accounts and  
turn over to the Chief Paymaster of the Dept. all public funds  
for which he is responsible, as required by par. 3, Circular 79,  
series of 1871, from the Paymaster-General's Office (S. O. 146,  
July 30, D. M.).

Paymaster T. C. H. Smith, having reported at District  
Hdqrs. in compliance with par. 6, S. O. 121, c. s., Dept. of the  
Missouri, will proceed at once to pay the troops at Ft. Lewis,  
Colo., and Fort Wingate, N. M., to June 30, 1879 (S. O. 69,  
July 25, Dist. N. M.).

A. G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Cheyenne, W. T., Aug.  
14, 1879, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of  
Major Joseph W. Wham, P. D., and such other prisoners as  
may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Col. John E.  
Smith, 14th Inf.; Col. Franklin F. Flint, 4th Inf.; Col. Wes-  
ley Morrill, 5th Cav.; Col. Albert G. Brackett, 6d Cav.; Maj.  
Thaddeus H. Stanton, P. D.; Major Albert S. Towar, P. D.;  
Major Thomas T. Thornburgh, 4th Inf.; Major Volting K.  
Hart, 5th Cav.; Major Caleb H. Carlton, 3d Cav.; Captain  
Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; Judge-Advocate (S. O. 67, July 31,  
D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Woods, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., having  
been relieved from duty in the Div. of the Pacific, will com-  
ply with the orders he has received from the War Dept. (S. O.  
87, July 26, M. D. P.).

The journey from Dodge City, Kas., to Leavenworth, Kas.,  
performed by Paymaster W. R. Gibson, in returning to his  
station after having made the payments to troops provided  
for by par. 7, S. O. 121, and S. O. 123, c. s., from Hdqrs.  
Dept. Mo., is approved; the movements of the troops having  
made it impracticable to accomplish the payments in the order  
set forth in the S. O. herein mentioned (S. O. 148, August 2,  
D. M.).

Major Robinson is relieved from duty at Washington, and  
ordered to the Department of Texas. Major Crosby has  
been relieved from duty at Washington, and ordered to the  
Department of Texas (S. O., August 6, W. D.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons,  
C. E., is announced as Chief Engineer Officer Dept. of Col-  
umbia (G. O. 15, July 16, D. C.).

The leave of absence granted Capt. O. H. Ernst, C. E., in  
S. O. 66, June 12, 1879, from Hdqrs. Corps of Engineers, is  
extended one month (S. O., July 29, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. James W. Reilly, O. D.,  
will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on business con-  
nected with the O. D.; on the completion of which he will  
return to the Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Mo. (S. O. 83, Aug. 1, M. D. M.).

Ord. Sergt. William Pessner (late Saddler Sgt. 1st Cavalry)  
will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report to the C. O. of  
that post for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.).

Leave of absence for seven days, from July 31, 1879, is  
granted 1st Lieut. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept. (S. C., July 29,  
W. D.).

Official Tribute to Lt.-Col. Treadwell.—The Ordnance De-  
partment is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its ablest officers,  
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Treadwell, who, after a brief ill-  
ness, died at the New York Arsenal at six o'clock on the morning  
of the 2d instant. Colonel Treadwell was graduated from the  
Military Academy in 1854, ranking fifth in a class of forty-six mem-  
bers. On July 1st of that year he was commissioned a brevet sec-  
ond lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, and, until the break-  
ing out of the rebellion, served at the Allegheny, the Washington  
and the Frankford Arsenal. On April 22, 1861, he was assigned to  
the command of the Frankford Arsenal, and held that command  
for one year. From that time he served in important capacities in  
the Department of the South, in the Ordnance Office, in building  
the Indianapolis Arsenal, and as Instructor of Ordnance and the  
Science of Gunnery at the Military Academy until September,  
1864, when he was placed on duty as the Principal Assistant to the  
Chief of Ordnance in Washington, where he remained for five  
years. From September, 1869, to June, 1870, he commanded the  
Frankford Arsenal, and then was appointed a member of the Or-  
dnance Board. Colonel Treadwell was commissioned a second lieuten-  
ant November 17, 1856; first lieutenant July 1, 1860; captain  
March 3, 1865; major March 7, 1867, and lieutenant colonel May  
27, 1878, and he received the two brevets of major and lieutenant  
colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war of the  
rebellion. Such is, in brief, his *etat de service* during a period of  
twenty-five years. In his death the Ordnance Department has lost  
an officer of great capacity and large experience. Self-reliant and  
strong of will and temper, with professional attainments of a high  
order, fine powers of analysis and rare good judgment, his social  
qualities were such as endeared him to all. When we recall his  
long and distinguished services to the Department and country, it  
is hard to realize that, in the very flower of his age, and when his  
mental powers had fully ripened, death should have cut off the  
rich promises of so bright a future. Those of us who have for  
years been in intimate association with him mourn the loss of a  
friend and comrade, but the country has suffered the greater loss  
of a faithful and meritorious public servant. He fairly earned the  
reward that should follow duty well performed, and neither  
brass nor marble can mark a spot where rests a nobler nature or  
a more excellent soldier. As a mark of respect to his memory, on  
the day after the receipt of this order at each Ordnance establish-  
ment the National flag will be displayed at half-staff, and the of-  
ficers of the Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for  
thirty days (O. C. 35, August 6, W. D.).



**POST CHAPLAINS.**—An Army Retiring Board having found Post Chaplain George P. Van Wyck incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, he is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, in conformity with Sec. 1251, Revised Statutes (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

### THE LINE.

**1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.**—Headquarters and D. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. B. E. F. K. M. Camp Winfield Scott, W. T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

**Detached Service.**—A Board of Officers is hereby appointed to meet at Roseburg, Ore., on the 23d inst., for the purpose of inspecting 39 cavalry horses, authorized to be purchased for the 1st Cav. Detail for the Board: Capt. William H. Winters, 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams and Frazier A. Boutelle (S. O. 88, July 15, D. C.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Knox, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 89, July 16, D. C.)

**2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.**—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, to apply to the Hdqrs of the Army for extension of seven months, 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Swigert, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 83, Aug. 1, M. D. M.)

**3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.**—Headquarters and D. F. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; A. C. H. I. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; L. Fort McParron, Neb.

**Detached Service.**—On the application of the Colonel of his regiment, 1st Lieut. James F. Simpson will report to the C. O. 3d Cav., Fort Laramie, W. T., with a view to his being appointed Quartermaster of his regiment (S. O. 63, July 24, D. P.)

**Capt. George A. Drew, J. A. of G. C. M.** Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 52, and par. 4, S. O. 56, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 63, July 24, D. P.)

The verbal orders given 1st Lieut. John G. Bourke, A. D. C., by the Comdr. Dept. of the Platte, to accompany him from Fort Omaha, Neb., to Grand Island, Neb., and return, on public business, are hereby confirmed (S. O. 66, July 29, D. P.)

**1st Lieut. Albert D. King** is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 52, par. 4, S. O. 56, and par. 1, S. O. 63, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, and is detailed as Judge-Advocate of same Court (S. O. 66, July 29, D. P.)

**Relieved.**—1st Lieut. George W. Baxter is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 52, and par. 4, S. O. 56, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 63, July 24, D. P.)

**Capt. George A. Drew** is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 52, par. 4, S. O. 56, and par. 1, S. O. 63, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 66, July 29, D. P.)

**Resigned.**—The resignation of Capt. Alex. Moore has been accepted by the President, to date from the 10th of August (S. O., Aug. 6, W. D.)

**4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.**—Headquarters and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

**On temporary duty at Fort Reno, Ind. T.**

**Detached Service.**—Major Henry E. Noyes, 4th Cav., will take charge of the rendezvous for the General and Mounted Recruiting Service in Boston, Mass., during the absence on leave of Capt. W. F. Drum, 2d Inf., recruiting officer (S. O., Aug. 4, W. D.)

**5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.**—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. K. Fort McKinney, W. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, W. T.

**Detached Service.**—The verbal orders given 1st Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler, A. D. C., by the Comdr. Dept. of Platte, to accompany him from Fort Omaha, Neb., to Grand Island, Neb., and return, on public business, are hereby confirmed (S. O. 66, July 29, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Fourteen days, 1st Lieut. George O. Eaton, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 66, July 29, D. P.)

**Special Inspector.**—Major V. K. Hart, comdg. Fort McKinney, W. T., is appointed a Special Inspector to inspect such damaged grain and clothing, for which 1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard, A. A. Q. M., is responsible, as is now reported as requiring the action of an Inspector (S. O. 64, July 26, D. P.)

**6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.**—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

**Sergts. George Eldridge and John Swain, Co. C, Saddler Frederick Roughton and Private Frank McKinley, Co. L,** having completed the duty for which they were ordered to Whipple Bks. A. T., will return at once to their proper station (S. O. 87, July 23, D. A.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Six months, 2d Lieut. Louis A. Craig (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private Robert Bell, Co. E, 6th Cav., is transferred to the General Service Detachment on duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, to date from the 18th inst. (S. O. 85, July 19, D. A.)

**7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.**—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

**Detached Service.**—The Commander Dept. of Missouri will proceed on public business from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Wallace, Kas., thence to Fort Garland, Colo., via Denver, Colo. After the completion of the business at Fort Garland, he will return, via Denver, to Fort Leavenworth. Capt. C. S. Isley, 7th Cav., A. D. C., will accompany the Dept. Comdr. on the journeys named in this order (S. O. 146, July 30, D. M.)

**Capt. C. S. Isley, A. D. C., at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri,** will muster the enlisted men on duty at said Hdqrs, on the 31st inst. (S. O. 145, July 29, D. M.)

**Capt. James M. Bell** will report in person to the C. O. Fort Snelling, to conduct certain military convicts to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 83, July 30, D. D.)

**8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.**—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; C. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh, D. Santa Maria, Tex.

**Leave of Absence.**—Six months, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. R. A. Williams (S. O., July 29, W. D.)

**Enlisted Men.**—One month of the unexecuted portion of sentence in case of Private Albert Coates, Co. D, promulgated in G. C. M. O. 12, is remitted (S. O. 157, July 26, D. T.)

**9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.**—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

**On temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Tex.**

**In Arrest.**—2d Lieut. O. W. Merritt, Fort Wingate, N. M.,

will at once proceed, in arrest, to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to 1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav., J. A. of G. C. M. convened by par. 7, S. O. 12, Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 67, July 21, D. N. M.)

**10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. I. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Elliott, Tex.

**In the field.**

**On temporary duty at Fort Reno, Ind. T.**

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 84, Aug. 4, M. D. M.)

**Special Inspector.**—Major Anson Mills is hereby appointed a Special Inspector, and will inspect ten mules, pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. at Fort Concho, Tex., for which 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., R. Q. M., Post Q. M., is responsible, with a view of their being disposed of for the best interest of the service (S. O. 158, July 28, D. T.)

**1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.**—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Frable, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

**Detached Service.**—The journey performed, between July 4 and 19, by 1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, from Fort Warren, Mass., to Portland, Me., and return, on public business, is approved and confirmed (S. O. 123, July 28, D. E.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Capt. John C. White, recently promoted to Bat. I, has been granted one month's sick leave (S. O., Aug. 6, D. E.)

**Revoked.**—Par. 6, S. O. 151, June 27, 1879, from the War Dept., relating to 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, is revoked (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

**G. C. M.**—Before a General Court-martial which recently convened at Fort Monroe, Va., was tried 1st Lieut. James L. Sherman for drunkenness on duty (while a member of a General Court-martial sitting at Fort Monroe, July 15, 1879). The Court acquitted him, and the Department Commander (Major-General Hancock) has approved the proceedings, findings and acquittal, and directed his release from arrest.

**2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.**—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. F. R. Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L. Fort Clark, Tex.

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, two months (S. O., July 29, W. D.)

**Relieved.**—Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay is, upon his own application, relieved from duty at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and will proceed without delay to Fort McHenry, Md., and rejoin his battery (S. O. 123, July 28, D. E.)

**Non-Com. Officers.**—The C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., will direct Corp. William Rheinfield, Bat. D, to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for a place in the Division team (S. O. 125, July 31, D. E.)

**The Late Gen. Barry.**—G. O. 4, July 22, D. E., announces the death of the late Gen. Barry, reviews his services, and adds: "As marks of respect, the flags of all posts in this Department will be displayed at half-staff on the day after the receipt of this order—the officers of the 2d Art. will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and the colors of that regiment will be draped in mourning for the same period."

**3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.**—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Flatbush Bks. N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow will report in person, Aug. 28, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the U. S. Military Academy (S. O., Aug. 4, W. D.)

**2d Lieut. George P. Scriven** will proceed without delay to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for places in the Division Atlantic team (S. O. 123, July 28, D. E.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, 2d Lieut. D. A. Howard (S. O., July 29, W. D.)

**Ayres Socials.**—This association held its Grand Military Picnic and Evening Promenade at Manhattan Park, L. I., on Monday, July 21, and it turned out to be one of the most successful and pleasant affairs of the season. The attendance was very large, and the happy faces of all told very plainly how they relished the entertainment. Among the invited guests were the Alliance Guard, of Brooklyn, the St. James Rifles, and members of the 69th N. Y. S. M., all in uniform, and the Union Pleasure Club of Brooklyn was in attendance. The evening promenade was a brilliant success. The band of the 3d Art. performed to the great satisfaction of all present. The park was crowded by visitors from the village of Fort Hamilton, city of Brooklyn and New York. The "Ayres Socials" is composed of members of the 3d Art., and so styled after Colonel H. B. Ayres, 2d Art., late Lieut.-Colonel 3d Art.

**4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.**—Headquarters and H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton is detailed a member of the Board of Officers instituted by virtue of G. O. 10, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 89, July 16, D. C.)

**1st Lieut. William R. Quinn, Co. F,** will report for temporary duty to the C. O. of San Diego Bks. Cal. (S. O. 88, July 28, M. D. P.)

**Leave Extended.**—Major La Rhett L. Livingston, one month (S. O., July 29, W. D.)

**5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.**—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. I. L. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, fifteen days (S. O. 118, July 31, D. S.)

**Non-Com. Officers.**—1st Sergt. N. Gathely, Bat. B, having reported at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for a place in the Division team, will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus (S. O. 35, July 31, M. D. A.)

**1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.**—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

**Change of Station.**—Cos. D (Callinan's) and H (Tolman's) will be relieved from duty at Fort Sully, by the C. O. of the post, on the 15th August, and will then proceed to Fort Meade and there take station (S. O. 83, July 30, D. D.)

**2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Camp Howard, Idaho T.; E. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Cœur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Hancock will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business; after complet-

ing which he will return and report at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, for further orders (S. O. 89, July 16, D. C.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Until Sept. 15, 1879, Capt. William F. Drum, recruiting officer (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

**Six months, 1st Lieut. Abner Haines, Jr.** (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. William Falck, two months (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

**3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.**—Headquarters and C. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Ellis.

**4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.**—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, Capt. Samuel P. Ferris, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 63, July 24, D. P.)

**One month, to apply to Hdqrs of Army for extension of seven months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his C. O., 2d Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Fort Laramie, W. T.** (S. O. 84, Aug. 4, M. D. M.)

**5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

**In the field.**

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. T. M. Woodruff, having relinquished the remainder of the leave of absence granted him by par. 1, S. O. —, of 1878, from Hdqrs of Army, and of which he availed himself at Waukesha, Wis., while on detached service under the operation of par. 2, S. O. 234, of 1878, from Hdqrs Fort Keogh, will proceed, via Fort Keogh, to join his company, now serving with Col. Miles' column in the field (S. O. 83, July 30, D. D.)

**Transferred.**—On his own application, approved by his regimental commander, 2d Lieut. Oscar F. Long is transferred from Co. C to Co. K (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

**6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.**—Headquarters and G. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

**Relieved.**—Lieut.-Col. Daniel Huston, Jr., is relieved from duty at Fort Buford, and will repair to Fort Stevenson and there take post. Major O. H. Moore is relieved from duty at Fort Stevenson, and will repair to Fort Buford and report to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O. 83, July 30, D. D.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Three months, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. H. Crowell, when relieved from duty at Military Prison (S. O., Aug. 6, W. D.)

**7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.**—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. D. G. I. in Summer Camp at Mouth of Musselshell River (Address via Fort Shaw, M. T.)

**Detached Service.**—The telegraphic instructions of the 30th inst., to 1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, to report in person at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, are hereby placed on record in the current series of Special Orders. Upon completion of this duty, Lieut. Kendrick will return to his proper station, Camp Loder, near mouth of the Musselshell River, M. T. (S. O. 83, July 30, D. D.)

**Col. John Gibbon, Act. Insp.-Gen.,** will proceed, via Breckenridge, to inspect Fort Sisseton. Upon completion of this duty, Col. Gibbon will return to his station (S. O. 84, Aug. 2, D. P.)

**8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**—Headquarters and B. H. K. Benicia Bks. Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks. Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. George M. Brayton, member, G. C. M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 86, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 87, July 26, M. D. P.)

**Court of Inquiry.**—At the request of 2d Lieut. Theophilus Parker, 8th Inf., a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, 21st Inf., Recorder, is hereby appointed and will proceed July 28, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Fort McDermitt, Nev., and Fort Bidwell, Cal., and such other places as may be necessary, to examine into and report upon the subject matter of certain charges which have been preferred against him (S. O. 87, July 26, M. D. P.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Sentence in case of Private Charles E. Winters, Co. F, is remitted (S. O. 89, July 24, D. A.)

**9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.**—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartstunf, Neb.

**Relieved.**—1st Lieut. James McB. Stempel is relieved from duty with Co. B, and will upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Walter S. Wyatt proceed to join his proper station without delay (S. O. 64, July 26, D. P.)

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. W. B. Pease, further extended two months (S. O., July 29, W. D.)

**Col. John H. King, Fort Omaha, Neb.,** one month (S. O. 84, Aug. 4, M. D. M.)

**Promotions.**—The following promotions have been announced: 2d Lieut. Walter S. Wyatt, Co. G, Fort Omaha, Neb., to be 1st Lieutenant Co. B, Fort Sidney, Neb., vice Foot, appointed Regimental Adjutant; 3d Lieut. William F. Norris, Co. C, Fort Hartstunf, Neb., to be 1st Lieutenant Co. E, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., vice Regan, appointed Regimental Quartermaster. Lieut. Norris will join his proper company without delay. Upon being relieved by Lieut. Norris, 1st Lieut. W. S. Wyatt will join his proper company without delay (S. O. 64, July 26, D. P.)

**Pose Comitatus.**—An Omaha despatch of Aug. 1 gives particulars of the capture of "Doc" Middleton, the notorious outlaw. The soldiers, under Detective Llewellyn, from Fort Hartstunf, and a party of citizens from Grand Island, arrived at Niobrara River last Sunday, by different routes, about the same time. The party proceeded immediately to the house of Middleton's father-in-law, where they captured him and five other persons. The old gentleman was given the choice of leading the party to Middleton's hiding place or of being hanged. With tears falling down his face, the unhappy parent led the party, consisting of 14 mounted men, into the high hills to the northwest. Proceeding about seven miles, the head of a deep canon was reached. Large pine trees filled the gorges of the canon, from the deep recesses of which no sound came to indicate that the brigand chief was hidden there. The soldiers were quietly picketed on commanding points. Richardson, Middleton's father-in-law, refused to enter the canon, saying that the outlaws would shoot him if they saw him guiding the soldiers. The party entered through different defiles that led to the main canon. In a short time the camp was discovered. The stillness was soon broken by the ring of the rifles. Mrs. Middleton, who was in the camp, screamed for a cessation of hostilities. She came up to the Sheriff of Hall and Howard Counties, who told her to go back and tell her husband to surrender. She went back, and soon returned, saying that "Doc" would not give himself up. Some men worked their way cautiously into the camp, and it was found to be deserted. The outlaws had fled. Middleton was discovered crawling through the grass.



and in a moment a ball came near ending his life. He begged for quarter, and was taken with arms on. He says he was shot by Hazen with Winchester the Sunday before.

**10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.**—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

*Non-Com. Officers.*—Sergeant Charles N. Hart, Co. G, is relieved from further duty at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and will return to his station at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 124, July 23, D. E.)

**11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.**—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. K. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. Fort Sully, D. T.

*Change of Station.*—One company, to be designated by the Regt. Comdr., of those now stationed at Fort Bennett, will be relieved from duty there by the C. O. of the post, on the 15th August, and will then proceed to Fort Sully and there take station (S. O. 83, July 30, D. D.)

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. William H. Wheeler, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, en route to his post, from absence with leave, will, upon the arrival at Fort Snelling of the detachment of recruits ordered to that place by par. 4, S. O. 164, from Hdqrs. of Army, report in person to the C. O. of that post, for duty with the detachment (S. O. 83, July 30, D. D.)

*Leave Extended.*—One month, Capt. Chas. A. Wikoff (S. O., Aug. 6, W. D.)

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.

*Change of Station.*—Co. D is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and assigned to duty in connection with the repair and reconstruction of the road between Fort Apache and Camp Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 88, July 23, D. A.)

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. Palmer G. Wood is detailed a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort McDowell, A. T., July 28 (S. O. 88, July 23, D. A.)

*Relieved.*—1st Lieut. W. W. Wooterspoon, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort McDowell, A. T., July 28 (S. O. 88, July 23, D. A.)

*Leave Extended.*—2d Lieut. George R. Smith, one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Mil. Div. of Pacific, and to apply to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army for a further extension of one month (S. O. 86, July 24, M. D. P.)

*To Join.*—Major Melville A. Cochran, promoted from Captain 2d Inf., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed to join his new command (S. O. 86, July 11, D. C.)

*Non-Com. Officers.*—Corpl. Dennis Burke, Co. B, having qualified as marksman to contest for a place in the Division team for Creedmoor, will proceed at once to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific (S. O. 85, July 19, D. A.)

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.**—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Camp de Trobriand, Atlanta, Ga.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. K. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

2d Lieut. W. S. Davies, and Privates James Doyle and M. E. Owens, Co. K, having reported at Hdqrs. M. D. A., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for a place in the Division team, will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus (S. O. 36 and 37, M. D. A.)

*Detached Service.*—The C. O. of Co. K, Little Rock Bks, Ark., is authorized to ship to Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., fourteen Springfield rifles, cal. 45, not needed for use in his company (S. O. 118, July 31, D. S.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Four months, Lieut.-Col. Robert E. A. Crofton (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.**—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

*Relieved.*—1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., is relieved as member of Board of Officers instituted by G. O. 10, from Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 89, July 16, D. C.)

**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

2d Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th Inf., Fort Union, N. M., having been summoned as a witness before the G. C.-M. convened by par. 7, S. O. 12, Dept. of Missouri, will at once proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to 1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav., Judge-Advocate of the Court. Upon discharge from attendance on the Court, Lieut. Pague will return to Fort Union (S. O. 70, July 28, D. N. M.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty-one days, to take effect when his services can be spared, 1st Lieut. C. M. DeLany, Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 145, July 29, D. M.)

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.**—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.  
\* On temporary duty at Wichita, Kas.

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.**—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—From Aug. 4 to Sept. 1, Major Joseph S. Conrad, at the expiration of which he will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, at St. Paul (S. O. 84, Aug. 4, M. D. M.)

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana.  
\* On detached service at Coal Banks, Missouri River, M. T.

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**—Headquarters and B. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.  
\* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

*Relieved.*—1st Sergt. Willard Fales, Co. D, is, on the application of the C. O. of the Div. of the Missouri Team, relieved from duty as a member of the Dept. team now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., preparing for the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, L. I., in the fall of this year. He will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., and report to his company commander (S. O. 147, Aug. 1, D. M.)

**20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.**—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

**21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.**—Headquarters and D. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; C. Priest's Rapids, W. T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Sergt. Edward S. Edwards, Co. K: Private Daily, Band; Private William Willge, Co. G. and Private Frederick Elchler, Co. D, having come here in charge of general prisoners, will proceed by steamer to join their proper station, Vancouver Bks, W. T., July 31 (S. O. 87, July 26, M. D. P.)

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, A. D. C., will accompany the Commander of Dept. of Columbia to Fort Canby, W. T., and return, on public duty (S. O. 89, July 16, D. C.)

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**—Headquarters and B. C. G. H. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; D. E. F. K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

*Assigned.*—Col. D. S. Stanley is assigned to the command of the Dist. of North Texas (S. O. 159, July 23, D. T.)

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.**—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. I. K. North Fork of the Canadian.

*Leave of Absence.*—Six months, on account of sickness, with permission to leave the Dept. of the Missouri, Col. Jefferson C. Davis (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

**24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

*Recruits.*—S. O. 161, July 31, Dept. Tex., assigns forty-three recruits to this regiment, and directs the C. O. Post of San Antonio to forward them, under 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf., to their companies at Fort McIntosh, Tex.

**25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.**—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.  
\* In the field.

*Leave Extended.*—2d Lieut. George Andrews, three months (S. O., Aug. 4, W. D.)

*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 2, 1879.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Treadwell, Ord. Dept.—Died August 2, 1879, at New York City.

Major John V. Du Bois, U. S. Army (retired)—Died July 31, 1879, at Hudson, New York.

From and after Aug. 1, Santa Maria, Tex., will cease to be a separate post, and from that date, is hereby announced as a sub-post to Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 159, July 23, D. T.)

*Signal Service.*—The following named enlisted men are hereby detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept., at 35 cents per day, as repair men, Military Telegraph Line: Private William L. Whiting, Co. G, 21st Inf.; Private Samuel Lockland, Co. M, 1st Cav., and Private S. C. Benedict, Co. C, 21st Inf. They will report, without delay, at Fort Lapwai, I. T., to 1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder, 19th Inf., Acting Signal Officer, for duty (S. O. 86, July 11, D. C.)

2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Signal Corps, U. S. A., having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, in the execution of par. 2, S. O. 114, from the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, which assigns him the work of constructing the U. S. Military Telegraph Line from Fort Sill, I. T., to Fort Reno, I. T., the Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation to Caddo, I. T., for the eight men of the Signal Corps who accompany him, and for the entire party from Caddo to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 146, July 30, D. M.)

*Board of Survey.*—A Board of Survey will convene at Vancouver Depot, W. T., on July 18, 1879, to ascertain the amount of damage, and fix the responsibility therefor, to certain subsistence stores, for which Major Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., is responsible. Detail for the Board: Capt. Robert Pollock, 1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman and 2d Lieut. James C. Shofner, 21st Inf. (S. O. 89, July 16, D. C.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major James Biddle, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. W. Wooterspoon, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. G. L. Scott, 6th Cav., is appointed to meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., July 19, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon an improvement in pack-saddles, for the carrying of a Hotchkiss gun, or other field piece (S. O. 85, July 19, D. A.)

Upon the application of Major J. J. Dana, Q. M., U. S. Army, a Board of Officers will meet at Santa Fe, N. M., July 24, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of appraising the value of two public horses transferred by the Depot Quartermaster Fort Union as unserviceable Cavalry horses, price unknown, and for which Major Dana is accountable. Detail for the Board: Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S., U. S. Army; 1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, R. Q. M., 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav. (S. O. 68, July 23, D. N. M.)

The Board of Survey, convened by par. 6, S. O. 58, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, will in addition to its duties prescribed therein, investigate and report upon cases in which the contractor has taken a longer than the authorized time, to deliver stores under contract, between Cheyenne Depot, Medicine Bow and Rock Creek, W. T., and for the posts supplied from those points (S. O. 64, July 26, D. P.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. C. Ord, 25th Inf., A. D. C., will convene at the San Antonio Depot, July 29, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to fix the responsibility, and assess the amount of damage done to a lot of subsistence stores forwarded to Depot Q. M. on bill of lading No. 44, dated New York City, July 12, 1879 (S. O. 158, July 28, D. T.)

#### CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS.

##### WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1879.

*ORDERED.*—That Boards for the examination of civilian applicants for appointment in the Army shall hereafter, among other things, inquire and report upon the following questions concerning each applicant:

1. Is he of good moral character?
2. Is he addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?
3. Is he attached to the union of States, and in all respects loyal to the Government of the United States?

G. W. McCrory, Secretary of War.

A Board of officers to consist of Col. Nelson H. Davis, Inspector General; Major Richard Arnold, 5th Artillery, Acting Assistant Inspector General; Surgeon John H. Janeway, Medical Department; 2d Lieutenant Adam Slaker, 1st Artillery, is appointed to meet at Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor, on Monday, August 18, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of 2d lieutenant in the Army of the United States (S. O. 129, August 6, Hdqrs. D. E.)

H. H. Benham, a son of Gen. H. W. Benham, of the Engineer Corps, and S. L. H. Slocum, who achieved distinction in the last Indian campaign, are notified to appear for examination before the above-named Board.

A Board of officers to consist of Col. Luther P. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. John Brooke, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, A. D. C.; Capt. Chas. Shaler, Ordnance Dept., is appointed to meet at these Hdqrs. at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of 2d lieutenant in the Army of the United States. The Board will be governed in its examinations by the provisions of G. O. 81, of 1873, and orders from the War Dept., dated July 29, 1879. The duties of the medical officer will be confined to the medical examination. The junior member will act as Recorder. In conducting the examinations all questions and answers will be in writing, and the report of the proceedings will embrace a written record, in full, of the whole examination, the answers to all questions to candidates being the originals in the handwriting of the candidate himself (S. O. 121, August 5, D. S.)

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

The rifle tournament for positions on the Creedmoor team was concluded at Presidio Range, San Francisco, August 2. The following are the highest 12 scores, the makers of which will represent the Pacific Division: Sergt. Woodall, 246; Sergt. Wells, 243; Lieut. Landis, 240; Lieut. Boutelle, 239; Lieut. Gordon, 238; Sergt. Hickey, 232; Capt. Miller, 229; Lieut. Anderson, 229; Lieut. Bloom, 226; Corporal Harman, 226; Corporal Wilson, 225; Private Jackson, 225.

The best shots, company officers and enlisted men, from each Post in this Department, having reported at these Hdqrs., and having made their trial at the targets as contemplated in G. O. No. 10, current series, from these Hdqrs., and the successful candidates having qualified to the number of eight enlisted men, the remainder of the competitors will return to their respective posts, and resume duty with their companies (G. O. 16, July 21, Dept. Columbia.)

Under the requirements of G. O. No. 2, Hdqrs. Military Division of the Missouri, the following enlisted men—best marksmen—of this command have been selected to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: 4th Cavalry—Sergt. Charles Kelsey, Co. E; 8th Cavalry—1st Sergt. John H. Baker, Co. C; Private Thomas Carroll, Co. B; 20th Infantry—Sergt. Simon F. Cudworth, Co. H; Sergt. Peter O'Donnell, Co. G; Private John R. Ivey, Co. A (S. O. 159, July 29, D. T.)

The six best marksmen, selected by the board of officers instituted by paragraph 1, S. O. 65, will be forwarded, by the commanding officer Post of San Antonio, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday morning, the 26th of July. On arrival there, they will be reported as required by G. O. 2, Military Division of the Missouri. Capt. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, will take charge of the detachment en route to Fort Leavenworth, and, under authority from Division Headquarters, remain with it during the practice at that post, reporting to the officer in charge of the division marksmen (S. O. 156, July 25, Dept. Texas.)

In preparation for the Creedmoor matches, the following men are detailed, under G. O. No. 2, Hdqrs. D. M., for target practice at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to which place they will be sent by the commanding officer of Fort Snelling, without delay, with their descriptive lists and accounts of pay and clothing, under charge of Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Infantry, viz: Sergt. C. R. Hill, Co. H, 7th Infantry; Sergt. W. Delancey, Co. I, 11th Infantry; Sergt. A. F. Whiling, Co. B, 17th Infantry; Corporal J. C. Anderson, Co. B, 17th Infantry; Corporal R. P. Stine, Co. F, 7th Infantry; Private B. Stoker, Co. H, 6th Infantry.

The Vancouver Independent, of July 24, says: The rifle contest for the prize given by Gen. McDowell, and for places in the Creedmoor team, came off according to programme. 1st Sergt. E. P. Wells of Co. H, 2d Infantry, was the winner of the medal, which was presented at dress parade on Saturday evening, by the Department commander, with appropriate remarks. The successful eight departed on the steamship Oregon yesterday for Francisco, under charge of Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry, who is appointed Captain of the team. The following are the names of the eight making the highest score out of a possible 150, 15 shots at 200 yards, and 15 shots at 500 yards:

Name.	Pts.	Avg.
E. P. Wells, 1st Sergt., Co. H, 2d Infantry....	112	74%
C. A. Homan, Corporal, Co. I, 2d Infantry....	110	73%
John Wilson, Corporal, Co. M, 1st Cavalry....	110	73%
G. W. Dougherty, Private, Co. M, 1st Cavalry....	108	72%
W. H. Barnett, Private, Co. D, 2d Infantry....	106	70%
M. Hanlon, Private, Co. H, 2d Infantry....	106	70%
B. M. Hickey, 1st Sergt., Co. D, 21st Infantry....	105	70%
E. Francis, Farrier, Co. D, 1st Cavalry.....	104	69%

Average for the eight, 71% per cent.  
The contest for the Division Medal, and by the best eight shots from each Department for places on the team of twelve to represent the Division at Creedmoor, will take place at the Presidio July 31 and August 1 and 2, at 8:30 A. M. each day. Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Artillery is appointed Range Officer, and Capt. George B. Rodney and 1st Lieut. William Ennis, 4th Artillery, are appointed his assistants (S. O. 86, July 24, M. D. P.)

The following named men are hereby detailed, under the provisions of G. O. 2, c. a., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Missouri, for target practice at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to which place they will be sent by the commanding officer of Fort Snelling, without delay, with their descriptive lists and accounts of pay and clothing, under charge of Captain H. B. Freeman, 7th Infantry, viz: Sergeant Charles R. Hill, Co. H, 7th Infantry; Sergeant William Delancey, Co. I, 11th Infantry; Sergeant Adam F. Whiling, Co. B, 17th Infantry; Corporal J. C. Anderson, Co. B, 17th Infantry; Corporal R. P. Stine, Co. F, 7th Infantry; Private Benjamin Stoker, Co. H, 6th Infantry. Upon arrival at Fort Leavenworth, Captain Freeman will turn these men over to the officer designated by the Division Commander to superintend the target practice at that post, and will then rejoin his station at Fort Snelling (S. O. 88, Dept. Dakota, July 30, 1879.)



## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Comdr-in-Chief.*  
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk.*  
 DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*  
 STEPHAN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF ORDINANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*;  
 Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*  
 BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Captain (with as-  
 similated rank of Commodore) Earl English, *chief*; Lieutenant  
 Emory H. Trout, *assistant.*  
 BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Captain (with assimilated rank of  
 Commodore) William D. Whiting, *chief.*  
 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Captain (with assimilated rank  
 of Commodore) Richard L. Law, *chief*; Commander George C.  
 Remy, *assistant.*  
 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General J. Win-  
 throp Taylor, *chief*; Surgeon Joseph B. Parker, *assistant.*  
 BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General  
 George F. Cutter, *chief*; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, *assistant.*  
 BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H.  
 Shock, *chief*; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, *assistant.*  
 BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Construc-  
 tor John W. Easby, *chief.*  
 JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Captain William B. Remy, *Marine*  
*Corps, Acting J. A. G.*  
 SIGNAL OFFICE—Captain Clark H. Wells, *chief*; Lieutenant  
 John H. Moore, *assistant.*  
 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, *super-*  
*intendent*; Commander Allen V. Reed, *assistant.*  
 NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supd.*  
 NAVAL ASTRONOMY, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Adm'l J. R. M. Mullany.  
 NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

## FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.  
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nichols.  
 EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.  
 PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.  
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.  
 COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.  
 Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.  
 Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.  
 Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.  
 Commodore John C. Febiger, Washington, D. C.  
 Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.  
 Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Mare Island.  
 Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.  
 Commodore Thomas Patison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.  
 COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.  
 Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander Fred. Rodgers. Mare  
 Island.  
 The arrival of the *Adams* has heretofore been announced  
 per telegram, at Mare Island, July 21. On the passage from  
 Callao she touched at Panama, Puenta Arenas, La Union,  
 Acapulco, Mazatlan, and La Paz. She was detained at  
 Panama twelve days on account of the revolution prevailing.  
 At all other ports above named affairs were quiet. The hull  
 of the ship is in good condition, and the repairs needed will  
 be mainly on the engines and boilers. Her crew is reduced to  
 about one-half her complement.  
 ALARM\* (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York.  
 ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. San Francisco.  
 Dropped down to San Francisco from Mare Island Aug. 2,  
 where her crew will be granted liberty, and she will then pro-  
 ceed to Panama and the west coast of South America. She  
 expected to leave San Francisco the 7th or 8th of August for  
 Panama and the South coast.  
 ALERT, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Mare Island, re-  
 fitting.  
 ALLIANCE (c. s.), Commander A. R. Yates.  
 ASHUELLOT (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Left  
 Shanghai, May 23, for Tientsin.  
 COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship,  
 New York.  
 CONSTELLATION.  
 The *Constellation* arrived at Boston on July 23, having  
 sailed from Portland on the 22d for Newport. She came via  
 Casco Bay and the Isle of Shoals. In coming through the  
 narrow main channel, Boston Harbor, in charge of pilot, on  
 the last of the ebb with very light easterly wind, and going  
 half an hour, one hour before low water, the ship  
 grounded between the east end of Gallop's Island and  
 Lovell's Island, and remained so for two hours. At low  
 water she heeled 1 deg. 36 min. and showed 10 inches out of  
 water aft. As the tide rose she pursued her course under all  
 plain sail, without evidence whatever, except change of  
 bearings, that she had been aground. The channel at that  
 point is very narrow, and a deviation of ten yards from its  
 middle course would find shallow water. The ship entered  
 the narrows about 10 a. m., the wind being so light that she  
 was making only about a quarter of a mile in two hours.  
 The *Constellation* in attempting to anchor off the Isle of  
 Shoals on the night of July 24, lost both bower anchors by  
 the parting of the cables—the port chain breaking at 20  
 fathoms and the starboard at 30. The chains are supposed  
 to be quite old. Two days grappling and sweeping failed to  
 recover chains or anchors. The bottom was very uneven,  
 hard and full of rocks, with kelp from 4 to 10 feet high.  
 The broken link recovered from the starboard chains was  
 found very defective. She sailed from Boston, Aug. 2, for  
 Newport, where she arrived Aug. 6.  
 CONSTITUTION (s. s.), Capt. Francis H. Baker. New  
 York.  
 ENTERPRISE (c. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge.  
 Cronstadt.  
 A naval review was held on Wednesday, July 30, at Cron-  
 stadt, in which the *Enterprise* took part. A grand dinner  
 was given on Thursday by the Russian officers to the officers  
 and crew of the *Enterprise*.  
 ESSEX (s. s. s.), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. Expected  
 at Rio.  
 FORTUNE (s. s.), Pilot Reynolds. Norfolk, Va.  
 FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship,  
 Norfolk.  
 HARTFORD (f. s. s. s.), Capt. Jas. A. Greer. Monte-  
 video, May 30.  
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving  
 Ship, Mare Island.  
 INTERPID (s. s.), Lieut. John R. Carmody. New York.  
 JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee.  
 Sitka, Alaska.  
 Commander L. A. Beardslee, commanding the *Jamestown*,

at Sitka, has communicated to the Navy Department a report  
 of the search for the steamer *California*, which was overdue  
 in June last, and supposed to have met with some accident.  
 For this service he chartered a steamer called the *Rose* and  
 placed her in charge of Ensign N. R. Usher, who with Ensign  
 J. C. Gillmore volunteered for the purpose. Machinist M. J.  
 Hibbard and eleven seamen, also a Russian pilot and an  
 enlisted Indian, who acted as interpreter, composed the rest  
 of the party. The *Rose* left Sitka on the 19th of June and  
 shaped her course, as directed by Commander Beardslee,  
 down the western coast of Baranoff Island, closely examining  
 the coast for any indications of a wreck, or any Indians from  
 whom information might be obtained. As soon as the vessel  
 was fairly at sea, she encountered a long westerly swell and  
 moderately westerly breezes. She proved to have much less  
 speed than was represented, but assisted by jury sails, rigged  
 from the sails of the whale boat in tow, her speed was some-  
 what increased, and although her boiler was shown to be de-  
 fective, the urgent nature of the service on which she was  
 sent induced Ensign Usher to continue the search. By 8 p.  
 m. the boiler began to leak so badly that steam could not be  
 kept up, and she ran in for Closed Bay, an anchorage in  
 Whale Bay. The whale boat succeeded in towing her to a  
 safe anchorage, where her boiler was put in better condition.  
 She got underway next morning and resumed her course,  
 but on getting outside of South Cape found a long head sea  
 and moderate head wind, against which she could make but  
 little way, while there was every appearance of equally  
 weather. She therefore ran back to her anchorage. Indians  
 who had been hunting in Whale Bay for ten days could give  
 no information concerning the *California*. At meridian  
 another start was made, and at 9 p. m. rounded Cape  
 Ommaney, when the water became so salt it became neces-  
 sary to blow down the boiler. She ran into a cove, made  
 further repairs, and started next morning; stood across  
 Christian Sound to enter Duke of Clarence Straits. Saw no  
 Indians, but was convinced the *California* had not rounded  
 Cape Ommaney. She continued her course in Clarence Straits  
 without trace of the missing steamer. On the morning of  
 the 23d the *Rose* grounded on a rock not laid down on the  
 chart, but got off in half an hour without injury, and stood  
 on her course—boiler leaking badly—so much so that the  
 vessel had to stop thirty minutes out of each two hours to  
 pump up the boiler. The same morning at about 7 o'clock  
 the smoke stack collapsed setting fire to the deck house. The  
 fire was extinguished with little injury to the vessel. At 9 a.  
 tube burst and fire was hauled. She stood under sail (bout  
 sails), and at 11 a. m. sighted the *California*, which vessel  
 was uninjured, but had been detained from other causes.  
 Ensign Usher communicated with her and the *Rose* was taken  
 in tow. It was at once found she would be unmanageable in  
 a sea way, and in the event of meeting with rough weather  
 off Cape Ommaney, would have to be abandoned by the  
*California*, and from want of proper sails and steam power  
 would be lost. So she cast loose, proceeded to Wrangel, and  
 with the assistance of the blacksmith's forge on shore, the  
 Machinist, Mr. Hibbard, made repairs to boiler and smoke-  
 stack. Although only 22 miles distant, Wrangel was not  
 reached until the 24th. By the 30th June the boiler was  
 patched, new tube set, the machinery repaired, and a new  
 lower half of smokestack made. Ensign Usher commends,  
 in his report, the zeal and skill of Machinist Hibbard, who  
 had first to make tools in order to go on with the repairs.  
 At 10:30 p. m., June 30, the *Rose* got underway for Sitka,  
 with Deputy Collector Francis as pilot, through Wrangel  
 Straits. Thick weather was met and she had to proceed  
 slowly. On the 2d July, in Peril Straits, she met the relief  
 party under Commander Beardslee, and as the men needed  
 rest, the machinist not having slept for 60 hours, did not  
 continue her journey until next morning. Ensign Usher  
 calls attention to the good conduct of all under his com-  
 mand; they worked well and cheerfully. Commander  
 Beardslee reports that the *Rose* had been recommended as  
 fully suitable for the trip, she having made it in four or five  
 days, but she proved entirely worn out, and it was due  
 entirely to the indomitable pluck of her officers and faithful  
 devotion of the men that she returned at all. The Machinist  
 Hibbard, and Seaman Colin Douglas, were particularly useful  
 and reliable. But for Hibbard's skill, which enabled him to  
 build a new smokestack, put in tubes, and make innumerable  
 repairs, the *Rose* would have been left at Wrangel. Com-  
 mander Beardslee, feeling anxious about the safety of the  
*Rose*, concluded on 2d July to send a relief party to search  
 for her, which met her as above stated, and went himself in  
 command. He was gone three days, during which he  
 obtained much valuable information and data about the  
 navigation of those waters, which will be communicated to  
 the proper bureau. With a suitable pilot (the charts being  
 full of errors), a small steamer can run safely through these  
 straits—Olga, Newsky and Peril—but a sailing vessel cannot,  
 as there are tides which amount to dangerous rapids (5 to 7  
 knots), in narrow and sheltered places. The steam launches  
 of the *Jamestown*, with some alterations, could go through  
 with safety, but do not carry sufficient fuel, provisions, etc.,  
 to make it prudent to undertake surveying work with them in  
 the straits. The appearance of the *Rose*, with her howitzer  
 and Gatling gun at Wrangel, had a good effect upon the  
 Tchilicat and Cake Indians. No charge was made by the  
 owner of the *Rose*.

KEARSARGE (n. s. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickering.  
 Now cruising on the fishing banks. She was at Charlotte-  
 town, P. E. I., Aug. 2. She is looked for at Portsmouth about  
 Aug. 15.  
 The Boston Herald says: The *Kearsarge*, which left New  
 York July 2 upon a cruise, arrived at St. John's, N. F., on  
 the 21st. One object of the cruise was to define the location  
 of "Watson's rock," supposed to be in about the latitude of  
 the capes of Delaware, and twelve or fourteen hundred miles  
 off shore. Soundings were made with 190 fathoms of line  
 during four days in every direction from where the rock was  
 supposed to be, and a bright lookout was kept from aloft all  
 the time, and the conclusion arrived at was that Capt.  
 Watson's report of a rock at that point was based upon a  
 brick in his own hat, rather than anything so tangible as rock  
 under the surface in that locality. After giving up the search  
 for "Watson's rock," the *Kearsarge* steamed away for the  
 Grand Banks of Newfoundland to search for "Jessie Ryder's  
 rock," concerning which navigators have reported that "it  
 is a dangerous place, not laid down upon any chart." The  
*Kearsarge* spent three days in endeavoring to locate the rock  
 by observations and soundings, and finally left the locality  
 in the full belief that Capt. Jessie Ryder was a myth, and  
 had never, except in his dreams, discovered any harder rock  
 than "rock cod" upon the banks of Newfoundland. The  
*Kearsarge* will probably remain in northern waters during  
 a part of August, so as to insure fair play to our fisher-  
 men under the terms of the treaty, and then return to our  
 own shores.  
 LACKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. Ralph Chandler. At Samoa.  
 MARION (f. s. n. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce.  
 Portsmouth, N. H.  
 MAYFLOWER, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. M. Folger. Prac-  
 tice Ship, Newport, R. I.  
 A despatch of Aug. 4 from Newport, R. I., to the New  
 York Herald says: The United States steamers *Standish* and

*Mayflower*, which arrived here from New Bedford yesterday,  
 started for Bristol at a late hour this afternoon. They will  
 remain at Bristol to-morrow, giving the cadet engineers an  
 opportunity to visit a famous boat building establishment of  
 that place. Late in the afternoon they will start for Provi-  
 dence, where they will remain for several days. The engi-  
 neers will visit many of the leading manufacturing establish-  
 ments at that place. They will return here Friday in time to  
 meet the *Constellation*, and will remain in this harbor until  
 the middle of next week, when they will proceed to Washing-  
 ton, arriving there about the 23d. They will return to Anna-  
 polis on the 1st of September.

MICHIGAN (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward.  
 Arrived at Chicago, Ill., July 26, having left Erie on the  
 21st.

MINNESOTA, Capt. S. B. Luce. Training Ship,  
 Hudson River.

Speaking of the *Minnesota's* recruiting trip up the Hudson,  
 the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says: The most defective lot of boys  
 that presented themselves for examination were taken on  
 board the ship's tender, the *Ware*, at Albany, and it is an  
 extraordinary fact that a large portion of them had varicose  
 veins, caused in the main by driving on the canal. A number  
 of them also were color blind. The examining physicians  
 have a large worsted cloth, made of many colored blocks,  
 and each boy is required to point out the different colors and  
 name them. One boy who was received on the *Ware* was  
 told to look at a tugboat which was passing, and whose waist  
 stripes were white, black and green. The location of each  
 stripe was pointed out and named to him, and he was re-  
 quired to tell the color. In each instance he said red, and  
 he could discern no other color on the tug, and he was of  
 course rejected. This test is considered to be very import-  
 ant, as in the night vessels at sea carry red, white, and green  
 lights, starboard or port, and it is dangerous not to be able  
 to discern them. It is believed that several collisions have  
 occurred at sea which could never be accounted for except on  
 the basis that the lookout or pilot was color blind. The  
 officers of the *Minnesota* say that the best lot of boys so far  
 as physique, etc., are concerned, were received at Newburgh;  
 Poughkeepsie came next and Rondout third. Especially  
 were Rondout boys afflicted with swollen tonsils. But taken  
 as a whole a larger number of those examined at Newburgh,  
 Poughkeepsie and Rondout passed than did at New York in  
 the same time.

The last number of the JOURNAL gave some account of the  
 cruise of the *Minnesota* up the Hudson, and the hearty  
 welcome which was given her by the people in that section.  
 Captain Luce in his official report of his visit to Poughkeepsie  
 and other places, gives very gratifying statements of the  
 results of his three weeks' absence from New York. A  
 vessel of the size of the *Minnesota* ascending the Hudson so  
 far is not an ordinary occurrence. She left her anchorage off  
 West Twenty-third street, New York, July 7, and returned  
 July 30. The highest point the pilot thought it was prudent  
 for the ship to go was Rondout—92 miles from New York.  
 The danger was not on account of insufficient depth of  
 water, but from the narrowness of the channel and the con-  
 stant passing of tows, numbering some times as many as 80  
 or 90 canal boats. Captain Luce reports that, "regarded  
 merely as an experiment, the trip was certainly a success." He  
 was not very sanguine at the outset in his hopes of im-  
 mediate results, but rather looked for the more remote effect  
 of showing the ship to the country people along the river banks,  
 and allowing them to examine for themselves the manner of  
 training boys for the naval service; the idea being that as  
 winter closes in, and it becomes difficult to find work, pro-  
 perly qualified boys will remember that a comfortable home,  
 good treatment, and an honest living are to be had on Gov-  
 ernment training vessels. But immediate success, far ex-  
 ceeding expectations, was realized. There were 210 ap-  
 plicants for admission, of whom 118 were accepted, 62 enlisted,  
 and 92 rejected. This was a better average than in the city  
 of New York for some time past. The interest, not to say  
 enthusiasm, which the appearance of the ship created among  
 all classes of people, not only on the river banks, but in the  
 back country, far surpassed anything that had been antici-  
 pated. The ship was thrown open to visitors daily (Sundays  
 excepted) from 9 a. m. to sunset—tug boats and steam yachts  
 conveying them to and from the ship. On Sunday, July 27,  
 visitors were admitted at Poughkeepsie from 1 to 5 p. m. In  
 these four hours eight steam yachts brought off by actual  
 count 2,872 visitors, not including children, to which may be  
 added those brought off in row boats, swelling the number  
 to 3,000 visitors. The lowest estimate of the number of  
 persons who visited the ship during the three months is  
 30,000. The interest taken in the ship manifested itself in  
 continued courtesies to the officers, donations of books to  
 the school library, and expressions of kindly feeling in the  
 boys as a class, sympathy for the undertaking and good  
 wishes for its success. Captain Luce refers particularly to  
 the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, who placed  
 a special train of cars at his disposal to take a battalion  
 of the boys, about 225 in number, to Goshen and back, a dis-  
 tance of 41 miles, to enable them to accept the invitation to  
 attend the anniversary of the battle of Minisink. Other un-  
 usual courtesies were extended, and Captain Luce says the  
 "princely generosity of Mr. Cornell was enhanced by the  
 quiet and unassuming manner in which it was extended." Captain  
 Luce reports that the few days spent in the clear,  
 fresh water of the upper Hudson was of the greatest benefit  
 to the ship. Long accustomed to the fetid waters of the  
 New York Navy-yard, her copper had become extremely foul,  
 a thick scum having overspread it, to which barnacles and  
 sea weed readily attached. The ship's movements on leaving  
 New York were sluggish in the extreme, and she obeyed the  
 helm very slowly. In returning the speed was found to be  
 materially increased, and all her movements lively and prompt.  
 As far as could be seen by the eye, her copper has been as  
 well cleaned as if the ship had been docked.

MONOCACY (s. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai,  
 June 9.

MONONGAHELA (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh.  
 Yokohama, June 9.

MONTAUK\*, Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner. Wash-  
 ington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Patterson. Store  
 Ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay.  
 Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Shanghai,  
 May 16.

PASSAIC\*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship,  
 Washington.

PAWNEE (n. s. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port  
 Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. s.), Comdr. Edw. Terry.

Flagship of Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, arrived at  
 Callao, July 9, nine days from Iquique.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield.  
 Training Ship.  
 Sailed from Boston, Aug. 2, for Portsmouth, N. H.



POWHATAN (n. a. s.), Capt. T. S. Fillebrown. Passed Port Royal on the night of Aug. 4 in good condition, and section of dock all right.

QUINNEBAUG (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. At Constantinople at latest advices.

RANGER (a. s.), Comdr. Robert Boyd. Amoy, June 9.

RICHMOND (a. s.), Capt. A. E. R. Benham.

RIO BRAVO (s. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship, Gardner's Bay.

Left New London, Aug. 4, for New Bedford.

STANDISH, Lieut.-Comdr. F. W. Dickinson. Practice Ship.

Arrived at Newport, R. I., Aug. 6.

SPEEDWELL, Lieut. Z. L. Tanner. Fish commission, Provincetown, Mass.

St. Louis, Comdr. Aug. P. Cooke. Receiving Ship, League Island.

St. MARY'S, Comdr. Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship. Arrived at New London from Madeira on Aug. 2. She will soon go to Glen Cove, L. I., and the boys will leave for a short visit to their homes. All on board are reported well.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Left Washington Aug. 6 for Fort Monroe, with President Hayes and his wife aboard.

TICONDEROGA (s. s.), Comdr. B. J. Cromwell.

Paymaster Wm. J. Thomson, of the *Ticonderoga*, in one of his interesting reports to Commodore Shufeldt, on the commerce of the African coast, gives the following statistics of exports and imports of the Congo River and the adjacent coast ports for the last year:

EXPORTS.		
Ivory,	405 tons, value.....	\$1,620,000 00
Palm oil,	2,800 " ".....	2,240,000 00
Sesamum seed,	2,400 " ".....	144,000 00
Ground nuts,	13,200 " ".....	202,000 00
Palm kernels,	2,100 " ".....	105,000 00
Rubber,	2,600 " ".....	130,000 00
Gum copal,	400 " ".....	300,000 00
Orcin,	100 " ".....	15,000 00
		\$4,756,000 00
IMPORTS.		
American cotton piece goods, value.....		\$260,000 00
English cotton and flannel, ".....		690,000 00
Bum, gin, etc. (Germany), ".....		180,000 00
Tobacco (American), ".....		72,000 00
Guns (English), ".....		105,000 00
Powder (English), ".....		30,000 00
Brass rods, rings, etc., ".....		75,000 00
Metal pots, pans, etc., ".....		25,000 00
		\$1,437,000 00

He says no money is used in this trade, nor is there any money in circulation on the river. The business is conducted entirely upon the barter system; so many yards of goods, pounds of powder, etc., are given in exchange for gallons of oil or tunks of ivory, as the case may be. The most enormous percentage is made on the money invested, seldom falling short of 300, and frequently running as high as 400 per cent. The most is made on liquor, and the demand for that article increases from year to year. The bad quality supplied is plainly telling on the negro race, but business cannot be transacted upon the west coast of Africa without that necessary article. The tables he gives are based on the cargoes shipped in 31 sailing vessels and five trips of the steamer belonging to the Afrikaansche Handelsvereeniging Company. [What a name!]

Commodore Shufeldt, in referring to his expedition up the Congo, says that when the *Essex*, Commander Schley, was on that coast, the chiefs were assembled and warned of any future assault on American ships or people. Since then no outrages have been perpetrated. He adds that everywhere the *Ticonderoga* has been where the *Essex* had touched, he found that she left behind her a very pleasant and most favorable impression, showing how very thoroughly Commander Schley must have performed his work.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Capt. John Lee Davis.

TUSCARORA (p. s.), Comdr. John W. Philip. Mare Island.

VANDALIA (n. a. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. A telegram from Commander Meade to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Port Royal Aug. 5, announces the arrival of the *Vandalia* for coal. The section of the dock in tow was in good condition.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WACHUSSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Sailed from New Orleans, July 29, for Key West.

WYANDOTTIE\*, Lieut. C. H. Arnold. Washington, D. C.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. John C. Watson. Ordered to Alexandria, Egypt; cruising in the eastern waters of the Mediterranean.

\* Iron-clads; a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clads *Ajaz*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley; *Osakiki*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Edinburgh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahepac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A WASHINGTON despatch says that in anticipation of an early reopening of the North American fishery question Mr. Everts will request that an American naval vessel be sent to cruise on the inshore fishing grounds of the Dominion. Information of a recent date has already been obtained to clearly demonstrate the extravagance of the award of the Halifax tribunal. The object of the presence of an American vessel is to secure the latest authoritative information respecting these fisheries as a basis of the future negotiations with Great Britain. The position taken by Mr. Everts in his correspondence on the award, and in connection with the payment of the \$5,500,000, was fully endorsed by the Senate in December last, and a resolution then passed recommended the abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington.

A NEWPORT despatch of Aug. 1 to the New York *Herald* says: "The officers of the torpedo station were outside today with the United States steamer *Nina*, practising with the *Harvey* (English) towing torpedo. The torpedo schooner *Joseph Henri* was in charge of part of the class, whose object was to keep their vessel from being struck by the torpedo, which was attached to the *Nina*. The officers succeeded in striking the schooner, but of course the torpedo was not loaded."

At League Island, extensive repairs are being made to the Broad street wharf. Civil Engineer H. T. Craven is making numerous changes in the methods of his office, which has had no head for many months. Work upon the hull of the *Junilda* is progressing rapidly, and she is beginning to assume shape. The post garden of the marine detachment is commencing to yield fine returns for the mess table, and the garden of the receiving ship is surpassing its products of last year. The new wharf leading to the mooring place of the monitors is the greatest improvement which has been made lately, and it was done at a very small expense to the Government, as the crew of the *St. Louis*, led by Mr. —, the carpenter, did all of the work. Nearly one-third of the officers belonging to the station are away on their summer leave, and others will go when these now absent return.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR SOMERSET JOHNSON has been detailed for duty, under National Board of Health at Matanzas, Cuba, in place of Surgeon Schofield, originally assigned. Medical Inspector Robinson has been assigned to duty under the provisions of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, approved June 2, 1879." He has had great experience in the treatment of yellow fever. Surgeon Thomas Hiland, U. S. Navy, has been assigned to the same duty, under said act, in the office of the Consul at Havana, Cuba. They will leave on the steamer *City of Washington*, which sails from New York on Aug. 14.

SOME excitement was caused at League Island last week by suspension of work on the *Junilda*. This vessel it appears was surveyed preparatory to determining whether it would be advisable to repair her, considering her condition and the cost. Between fifty and sixty thousand dollars was the estimate for putting her in good condition and making her almost equal to a new vessel. Upon this estimate her repair was ordered, and work has progressed to some extent. Further examination in the Construction Department discloses the fact that other repairs, either overlooked or underestimated, will require upwards of \$90,000 more. This it seems has startled the cautious head of the Navy Department, who likes to deal with facts and base his action on reliable figures, and he concluded to suspend operations until he could procure a reliable statement of what repairs were needed and what they will cost, so that he will know what he is about.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR T. E. WEBB has been appointed senior member, and Commander R. S. McCook and Naval Constructors P. Hichborn and Geo. R. Boush members of a board to survey the U. S. S. *Constitution* at New York.

THE schooner *Bengal*, belonging to James Power and Co., of Norfolk, who contracted early in the spring to wreck the *Aurora*, arrived at the Norfolk yard latter part of July, and delivered such articles as could be recovered. They were not of very great value, and being unfit for naval use, will be sold at auction. The wreck is so covered with sand that nothing more can be saved, and she has been abandoned. One of her guns and two gun carriages are among the articles recovered.

Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson reports by cable the death of Lieut.-Commander Samuel L. Wilson, who recently joined the Asiatic Station from the receiving ship *Independence*. Cause, apoplexy.

THE Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Paymaster-General Cutter and Chief Constructor Esby, left Washington on Wednesday for New York, to be absent a day or two.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order awarding medals of honor to David M. Buchanan and John Hayden, apprentices, U. S. N., "for the gallant conduct displayed by them in saving human life" in rescuing from drowning John Lee Robey, an apprentice boy, who fell overboard from the United States steamer *Saratoga* on July 15 last, while anchored off the Battery, New York Harbor.

THE Secretary of the Navy received a telegram from Francis F. Lubbe, Conshohocken, Penn., that Cadet Engineer C. C. Lubbe, who graduated at the Naval Academy on the 10th of June last, was drowned Aug. 4, at Atlantic City, while bathing. His body was subsequently recovered. He entered the Academy Sept. 15, 1875, and was a resident of Conshohocken, Penn.

A ST. LOUIS, Mo., despatch of Aug. 5, says: All preparations for the enlistment of boys for the United States Navy having been completed, business at Commander Potter's headquarters in the Custom House has been unusually brisk. A large number of applications have been made, and Dr. Draper is busily engaged in making medical examinations. The proportion rejected will be much less than is generally the case. Those accepted will be sent to New York each week, to be placed on the training ship there.

A DESPATCH from Washington to the Boston *Journal*, says: "A strong appeal has been made to Secretary Thompson by a leading Republican Senator from the Northwest, to fill four existing vacancies in the paymasters' corps of the Navy by the appointment of citizens of Western States. Secretary Thompson, in discussing the matter with this Senator, said that the great West and Northwest had never received any recognition by the Navy Department in the matter of appointments, except such as were absolutely required by existing laws. The Eastern States had received all appointments when made direct from civil life, and the Western States had been left out in the cold. In future, the Secretary said, this practice would be changed, and the West would receive the recognition heretofore denied it. In making new appointments in the Navy he intended, where other things were equal, to give the West the preference. The Senator retired with the impression on his mind that a majority of the vacant places in the paymasters' corps will be filled by appointment of persons from the West."

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### ORDERED.

AUGUST 1.—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch, to assume the duties of Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Paymaster L. G. Billings, to duty as inspector of flour, etc., at New York, on August 15.

Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

AUGUST 2.—Commodore Thomas H. Stevens, to hold himself in readiness for the command of South Atlantic Station.

AUGUST 4.—Master G. A. Merriam, to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

Sailmaker Henry T. Stocker, to the training ship *Saratoga*, at New London, Conn.

AUGUST 5.—Gunner Stephen Young, to the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va.

AUGUST 6.—Lieutenant John H. Moore, to the *Constitution*, at New York, on the 12th August.

Assistant Engineer George D. Strickland, to special duty at Philadelphia.

Acting Boatswain Wm. H. Frary, to the *Adams*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Aug. 25.

AUGUST 6.—Lieutenant John Garvin, to the *Pensacola*, by the steamer of August 30.

Master Boynton Leach, to the *Franklin*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Remus C. Persons, to the Coast Survey steamer *Blake*.

##### DETACHED.

AUGUST 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorringer, from the Hydrographic Office, and granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Pay Director R. H. Clark, from the inspection at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on the 1st September, and ordered to settle accounts.

Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, as inspector of flour, etc., at New York, and ordered as inspector at the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 1st September.

Paymaster James E. Tolfree, from the Navy-yard, Washington, settle accounts, and to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the *Shenandoah*, and as Fleet Paymaster of the South Atlantic Station.

AUGUST 4.—Lieutenant John H. Moore, from duty in the Signal Office, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker John S. Franklin, from the *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 5.—Gunner Wm. E. Webber, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to duty on board the *Pensacola*, at Callao, Peru, per steamer of August 20 from New York.

Gunner George P. Cushman, from the *Pensacola* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

AUGUST 6.—Lieutenant Charles A. Clarke, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, and wait orders.

Lieutenant Harst, (?) from the *Franklin*, and wait orders.

Master Nathan Sargent, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Portsmouth.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Charles S. Cotton, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from August 8.

To Lieutenant J. N. Hemphill, attached to the Naval Observatory, for one month from August 4.

To Lieutenant J. R. Selfridge, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from August 4.

To Pay Director J. C. Eldredge, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from August 11.

To Surgeon Edward Kershner, attached to the Minnesota, for one week from August 5.

To Professor Edgar Frisby, attached to the Naval Observatory, Washington, for one month from August 5.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin, attached to the Naval Hospital, Washington, for one month from August 15.

To Passed Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, attached to the receiving vessel *Passaic*, at Washington, for one month from August 11.

To Passed Assistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross for six months from August 2.

To Carpenter George E. Anderson, for two months from August 10.

To Boatswain Wm. A. Cooper, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for fifteen days from August 17.

To Boatswain John A. Selmer, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for twenty days from August 9.

##### SICK LEAVE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant E. L. Amory for one month from Aug. 1.

##### DELAY REPORTING.

Lieutenant Harry Knox granted permission to delay reporting for duty on board the *Adams* until August 14.

Assistant Engineer I. S. K. Reeves to delay reporting on board the *Adams* until August 19.

##### PROMOTED.

Master John W. Danenhower to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from August 2, 1879.

Midshipman Wm. G. Hannam, to be an Ensign in the Navy from August 2, 1879.

##### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Aug. 6, 1879:

Franklin Asa Stratton, civil engineer, July 17, Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia.

John Edward Loughran, first-class fireman, August 3, Naval Hospital, Washington.

##### MARINE CORPS.

##### DETACHED.

Captain H. A. Bartlett, from duty as Judge-Advocate of the Marine Corps, and ordered to report at Headquarters, Washington, for duty.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Webster, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the Constitution.

Second Lieutenant Woodhull S. Schenck, from duty in Assistant Quartermaster's office at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

THE NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—There was another meeting of naval officers at the Navy Department on Thursday evening of last week, and the organization of the Navy Mutual Aid Association was completed by the election of the following officers:

President, R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. Navy; 1st Vice President, E. P. Lull, U. S. Navy; 2d Vice President, R. L. Harris, U. S. Navy; Secretary and Treasurer, T. Dix Bolles, U. S. Navy; Board of Directors, John H. Moore, John D. Keeler, T. Dix Bolles, C. H. Judd, D. L. Wilson, F. A. Wilner, W. S. Williams, Chauncey Thomas, Jr., J. B. Parker, E. H. Taunt, C. H. Greenleaf, all of U. S. Navy. Four vacancies in board to be filled later from non-resident members.

Applications for membership have already commenced to be received. The officers in Washington have made a noble commencement, and it now remains for the service at large to decide whether or no they will have an association which will be the means of alleviating in the future much of the distress that is caused by naval officers being unable to save enough from their pay to support their families after they are dead and gone.

SOME of our readers who are versed in languages may find practice and recreation in translating the following literal copy of a military order written by Gen. Herkimer, of Revolutionary fame, and recently given to the Oneida Historical Society:

Ser yu will order your bodellyon do merchs Immedie- deetleth do fordedward weid for das broficesen and anoneschen fied for on betell. Dia you will diaben your berrell—from frind

To Cornell pieder bellingar ad de flets

ochdober 18, 1776.

NICOLAS HERKIMER.



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capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into  
one vast amount and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each  
shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are  
divided monthly. Any amount, from \$5 to \$5,000, or more, can be used suc-  
cessfully. N. Y. *Boatman's Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says, "By the com-  
bination system, \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$350, or 7 per  
cent.; \$100 makes \$1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month,  
according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th:  
"The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever  
adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is  
founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an  
income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Brooklyn  
Journal*, April 23rd: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in  
one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free)  
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plied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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A. J. David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General  
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army, Brig.-Gen. J. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,  
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;  
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral  
Daugres, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturgis, U. S.  
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Apply to General CHAS. S. MERCHANT, U. S. A., Carlisle, Pa.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN CRANNY, A NATIVE  
of Louth, Ireland. He served during the Mexican War, and  
was discharged from the 5th U. S. Infantry in 1853 in some part of  
Texas. Address C. C. Office of this paper.  
New York, July 1, 1879.

Smoke LITTLE BUILDER CIGAR. See Advertisement.

A FRENCH critic, M. Le Faure, complains bitterly of  
the way in which the French infantry is treated; men  
not fit for the cavalry and artillery are turned into in-  
fantry regiments; the infantry is detached to perform  
all sorts of fatigue duty; its instruction is neglected, as  
in the forts round Paris, where it is placed at the dis-  
posal of the engineers. According to M. Le Faure, its  
organization is inferior to that of Germany, because,  
1st, district recruiting does not exist; 2d, because the  
French company only consists of 83, instead of 128  
men, as in Germany; 3d, because the captains are not  
mounted; 4th, because the French company counts an  
officer less than the Prussian company. "Of what  
use," he asks, "will an excellent cavalry and artillery be,  
if the 'queen of battles' loses its solidity, and no  
longer possesses those qualities which alone can render  
success decisive?" The weight carried by the French  
soldier has been increased when there was a general de-  
mand that it should be diminished; he has been de-  
prived of his pioneering tools, which are carried in  
wagons, and, as a mess bowl is made to serve for four  
men, if anything happens to the one who carries it, the  
others must go hungry.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

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to the forming of clubs will be sent on request.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired. Both  
the old and new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of  
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give  
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE last number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL  
completed the sixteenth year of its publication,  
and with this—the first number of the seventeenth  
volume—we send an index of the volume just com-  
pleted. The abundant success of the JOURNAL bears  
sufficient testimony, we think, to the soundness of  
the principles upon which it has been conducted. Para-  
phrasing the old English worthy's well-known saying  
about the strawberry, we may say, doubtless, there  
might have been a better representative of our military  
service than the JOURNAL, but doubtless there has been  
none. Occasionally some one has undertaken to show  
us how much better the same thing could be done, but  
the JOURNAL lives to-day as the only professional mili-  
tary and naval journal in the United States. When our  
would-be rivals have offered us any hints we have  
shown ourselves neither too proud nor too conservative  
to learn from the young. The ambitious attempts to  
establish military journals in the United States overlook  
the essential fact that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL  
was established under circumstances that are not likely  
to be repeated again in this country. When shall we  
again see a million of men and more in arms for the  
public defence? When again find the nation aroused to  
the most intense interest in military subjects? We have  
endeavored to the best of our ability to maintain the  
high character of the JOURNAL as a professional organ,  
and to make use of the prestige and influence obtained  
under such exceptional circumstances for the benefit of  
the services we represent. We cannot promise  
them a cheap paper, as some others have done,  
for that is incompatible with the continued ex-  
istence of the JOURNAL, as it has shown itself to be with  
that of other Army papers. We can, however, promise  
them a paper which, to the best of our ability, shall be  
worthy of the high character of the military and naval  
service of the United States. Certainly, if with our  
sixteen years of experience, we permit any one to do  
better than we can, we deserve to leave the field. We  
propose to give more attention than ever to the collec-  
tion and prompt publication of the news of interest to  
the services, asking our readers to remember that ac-  
curate publication is more important than speedy  
publication.

**THE NAVAL LYCEUM AT N. Y. NAVY-YARD.**

This institution was formed in November, 1853, by a  
number of officers stationed at New York and living in its  
vicinity. Master Commandant M. C. Perry, afterwards  
Commodore Perry, of the Japan Expedition, presided  
at the first meeting, and Commodore Ridgely, then com-  
mandant of the Navy-yard, was the first president.  
The Lyceum was incorporated by the Legislature of  
New York in May, 1855.

The preamble of the constitution of the society,  
worded in the style of the preamble of the Constitution  
of the United States, gives as the objects of the forma-  
tion of the society, "the promoting of the diffusion of  
useful knowledge, the fostering a spirit of harmony and  
a community of interest in the service, and the cement-  
ing the links which unite us as professional brethren." Surely those objects remain as desirable and as useful  
now as then—nearly fifty years ago.

The methods employed by the Lyceum to advance  
the objects mentioned in the preamble were various. The  
first one was the formation of a library and reading  
room. This still exists in the upper floor of the build-  
ing in the Navy-yard, which derives its name from the  
society, but which is also used for the offices of the  
commandant, captain, and paymaster of the Navy-  
yard, and also for the offices of their immediate  
subordinates. The second was the formation of a museum,  
formed by contributions of officers and others, and  
which, growing rapidly at first, and more slowly after-  
wards, remains in the Lyceum room as one of the most  
prominent objects of interest to visitors in the Navy-  
yard. A third method was the passage of a by-law request-  
ing the members of the Lyceum and other naval officers  
to furnish papers for the annual meeting, having refer-  
ence to naval ordnance, construction and equipment.  
This was done, and discussions held on the subjects of  
the papers.

A magazine was also published, under the auspices of  
the Lyceum, edited by Chaplain Stewart, and which, as  
containing articles on professional subjects, narratives  
of cruises, and general naval intelligence, was a prede-  
cessor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

By a by-law still existing, all midshipmen of the  
Navy were invited to avail themselves of the benefits of  
the institution by the tender on the part of the society  
of access to its rooms, cabinet and library.

The Lyceum having in those days a permanent libra-  
rian, took charge of letters directed to its care, and  
saw them forwarded to the various foreign stations.  
The society flourished with a very large membership  
for over twenty-five years; but for some reason it  
dwindled in size, until, in 1859, its organization was sus-  
pended, and it remained in that condition until 1871,  
when it was reorganized, and since then its organization  
has been kept up.

The present commandant of the New York Navy-  
yard, in the course of his many material improvements  
in the yard, with his accustomed energy took up the  
improvement of the Lyceum, renovated and repaired the  
rooms, making them bright and cheerful, and in-  
fused new life into the society. The Lyceum seems to  
have a complete a waking, and its friends and mem-  
bers hope for a vigorous existence in the future. It has  
now a membership approaching one hundred in number.  
The library now consists of a collection of books num-  
bering over 3,800 volumes, many of them of great value  
and not easily replaced. This is more particularly the  
case with the volumes pertaining to military and naval  
history, biography and science. There is also a valua-  
ble collection relating to voyages and travels.

The plan of this library should be more particularly  
that of a library of reference, and devoted to technical  
subjects connected with the naval profession. It has  
had but small annual additions of late years, and needs  
contributions from the various bureaux of the Navy  
Department of their more recent publications,  
more especially books treating of ordnance, hydro-  
graphy, steam engineering and naval hygiene. The  
library stands somewhat in the same relation to the  
officers of the station as the cabin library furnished by  
the Bureau of Navigation stands in relation to the cap-  
tain of the ship; the commandant of the yard being ex-  
officio the president of the Lyceum; and all of the books  
furnished ships should be furnished the Lyceum library.  
Contributions of books and valuable pamphlets are  
earnestly solicited by the library committee from both  
the present and the old members and friends of the  
society, particularly books treating of naval affairs and  
maritime explorations.

The museum has been growing but slowly of late;  
but it is a source of great interest to the many visitors  
to the Navy-yard, many of whom come from various  
parts of the United States and even from other countries  
to the Navy-yard as one of the "things to be seen"  
about the metropolis.

The preparation of papers on technical subjects, with  
the discussion, can be safely left to the Naval Insti-  
tute, many of whose members belong to the older society.  
There is no disposition on the part of the members of  
the Lyceum to conflict with purposes of the Institute;  
there is quite room enough for both.

The officers of the Lyceum are: President, Commo-  
dore T. W. A. Nicholson; Vice-President, Pay Director  
Joseph C. Eldridge; Secretary, Master C. H. Lyoth;  
Treasurer, Paymaster J. H. Stevenson; Librarian,  
Commander Wiltse; Library Committee, Commander  
Wiltse, Lieuts. Stockton and Lillie; Auditor, Paymas-  
ter Furey.

COLONEL JOHN V. DU BOIS, of the retired list, a gal-  
lant soldier and social companion, died on Thursday,  
July 31, at his residence near Hudson, N. Y., aged 46.  
Born in New York State, he was thence appointed to



the Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1855, and entered the Mounted Riflemen, of Mexican fame. He followed the usual routine of garrison and frontier service for five years, particularly in Texas and New Mexico, being engaged in the Gila River fight of June 27, 1857, and the Fort Defiance skirmish of 1859. On Aug. 3, 1861, he became 1st lieutenant 3d Cavalry, and from July 1, 1861, to Feb. 14, 1864, commanded a battery in Missouri, being engaged in the action of Dug Spring, Wilson's Creek, For gallantry on the latter occasion he was brevetted captain. He was then made colonel of the 1st Missouri Artillery, and, Feb. 21, 1862, captain 3d Cavalry. As chief of artillery, Department of the Mississippi, he advanced upon Corinth, Miss., and pending the siege of that place, fought at Farmington, May 9. As commandant of a brigade he was engaged at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, and at Corinth on Oct. 3 and 4. His first wound was received at the latter battle, and for his gallant conduct he was brevetted major. He was engaged in skirmishes at Lampkin's Mill, Oxford and other points, and was in command of Holly Springs in December, 1862. From March to July 3, 1863, he served as a member of the Cotton Commission, and was afterwards chief of cavalry, chief of staff, and A. I.-G. Department of the Missouri. He was made brevet lieutenant-colonel on March 13, 1865. After the war he was on frontier duty, and May 6, 1869, was appointed major of the 3d Cavalry. He was retired from active service May 17, 1876, for "disability contracted in the line of duty."

THE French journalist sometimes likes to generalize; and the Paris *Constitutionnel* is moved by the death of the Prince Imperial to make these queer reflections:

The English soldier is excellent, brave, solid and dies at his post without starting. Marshal Soult used to say, "The English infantry is the best in Europe. Luckily there is not much of it." Only, if the English soldier when in line is marvellous, he becomes mediocre when he is isolated. The bravery of the Englishman is of a peculiar kind—phlegmatic and passive. When the soldier has had a good meal of roast beef and rum, when he has plenty of cartridges and need not budge, he is incomparable. You may dash whole columns of infantry and squadrons of cavalry upon him; you may cut him down, but you will not drive him back. Witness Waterloo and Inkermann. Now remove the English soldier from his camp, isolate him, make him take the initiative, and he is superlatively weak. The English do not know how to guard themselves, and do not reconnoitre. Hence surprises and disasters like that of Isandula. The result of these checks is to inspire the whole army, from the commander-in-chief down to the smallest drummer boy, with an unconscious dread, which shows itself in panics like that of Lieutenant Carey, who galloped several miles without being pursued by the Zulus, and who left his comrades to be massacred without firing a shot in their defence.

The *Constitutionnel* concludes that Cetwyway "is absolutely victorious and can brave the English army in his impenetrable savannahs. Absinthe and tafia will tame these black brutes better than anything else." To beat the Zulus, "troops like our Zephyrs and Zouaves are needed, who meet ruse with ruse;" but the English soldier "is a soldier of Europe." This criticism is undeniably entertaining; but in fact the English soldier has seen no fighting in Europe for nearly a quarter of a century; and meanwhile no European soldier, unless, perhaps, the Russians, have had so much active service against barbarians and semi-barbarians in Asia and Africa.

THE Naval Mutual Aid Association, which has just completed its organization, as noted in the JOURNAL of last week, is one which will at once commend itself to the attention and hearty support of the officers of the Navy. It meets with the warm approval of the Secretary of the Navy, who has not only placed at its disposal a room in the Navy Department, where its meetings may be held and the attendant business transacted, but has promised to aid it by all the means within his power.

A sufficient number of officers, to insure its financial success, having already signified their intention of becoming members, it only remains to bring the matter to the attention of all the officers in the Navy, whom it seeks to benefit, to guarantee a muster-roll which will, in the case of the death of a member, give to his heirs a very respectable amount of money at a very small outlay from each member.

In organizing this Association, the workings of similar ones, more especially those among the Masonic order, have been carefully studied. All are conversant with the great success which has attended these organizations, and while their general plan will be followed out by the Naval Association, the latter will have the advantage of a minimum of expense in its working; there being no rents, no salaries and no other outlays beyond those required for the necessary printing and correspondence. By this means the whole resources of the Association will be devoted directly to the benefit of the heirs of deceased members, and it will not be necessary to allow any fund to accumulate from initiation fees.

The number of applications already received has far surpassed the expectations of the originators of this enterprise. All must admit both the wisdom and necessity of an officer's making some provision for his family in

case of his death, and even though he may know that in the latter event his family is already provided for, by joining this Association he not only makes a further provision, that cannot come amiss, but at the same time he is aiding others who may not be so fortunate as himself. Naval officers, as a class, are notably generous—generous, oftentimes, to a point of improvidence. This fact is so well known that they are oftentimes subject to importunities for subscriptions that are next to, if not quite, impositions. Seldom is a subscription paper passed around, either on ship-board or on shore, no matter for what object, that it is not returned with the name of each officer for a goodly amount. The workings of this Association may be compared to the subscription paper, but to one with a most worthy object, and each time that it is passed around, on the death of a member, the subscriber will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is not only performing a laudable action, but that he may be the means of helping to alleviate actual distress, and that in the family of a brother officer.

The similar association recently formed in the Army has already become a great success, and it is confidently predicted that the Naval Association will soon equal, if not surpass, in point of numbers, that of the Army.

In the death of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Treadwell, the Army has lost an officer of high character and distinguished service. Averse to notoriety and sensational display, Col. Treadwell was recognized and respected as a man of solid acquirements and of remarkable assiduity, so that he became an admitted authority in the branch of his profession to which duty had called him. An order issued by the Ordnance Office, published in another column of the JOURNAL, furnishes an admirable summary of his career and a tribute to his memory. To it we need only add that we understand that he died of Bright's disease—a sudden attack, however, followed by a sudden yielding. This sorrow has been made a doubly sad one by the death of Col. Treadwell's wife, which followed soon after. She had been an invalid, and about eleven o'clock, on Monday—the day appointed for her husband's funeral—she died. The funeral of Col. Treadwell took place on Monday afternoon at St. Cornelius Chapel, Governor's Island, the service of the Episcopal Church being read by the Rev. John Payne, of Englewood, N. J., assisted by Rev. Mr. Goodwin, the chaplain of the garrison. The pall bearers were Gen. Abbot and Cols. Perry and Crispin, and Capt. Boyle and Phipps. Gen. Hancock and his staff, with the officers of the garrison, were in attendance, and personal friends. On Tuesday, the funeral services over Mrs. Treadwell's remains were read at the same place, and then the bodies of husband and wife were removed together to Concord, New Hampshire.

THE commander-in-chief of the British army evidently does not believe in the prevalent style the British soldier has of wearing his cap "balanced on three hairs," since he has recently "directed that attention be called to the glengarries as at present worn, and requested that such instructions be issued as will ensure caps of a sufficiently large size being supplied. The caps must actually fit the men's heads, and not be merely balanced on one side."

WE understand that one of the most influential members of the Senate Naval Committee has stated that Capt. Barrett's nomination as Commodore was not rejected, but simply laid over until the next meeting of Congress. The report of the rejection of Capt. Barrett originated with a Washington correspondent.

THE War Department having authorized the erection of new quarters at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., this post will be one of the pleasantest and healthiest in the United States.

THE Board for the examination of applicants for Assistant Paymaster in the Navy was adjourned August 1 until further orders. They will not probably come together again, if at all, until fall.

A New York despatch to the Boston *Herald* says: "The government of Chili is buying extensively throughout New England and the North generally of improved war material of all descriptions, and for all branches of service. A contract was recently closed for \$720,000 worth of submarine torpedoes. The Providence Tool Company, which lately furnished Turkey with so many stands of arms, is understood to have received heavy orders, one including 30,000 rounds of ammunition. It is also said that Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport has an order for 1,000 stand of arms. There is cash in this country for all the war material purchases Chili sees fit to make, which is regarded as a wonderful thing in national affairs. Chilian agents are at every important seaport of the country, examining American shipping with a view to buying whatever their government requires in the matter of transports, Chili having sent their men here in preference to all the world."

GEN. TERRY, commanding the Military Department of Dakota, received a despatch July 31 from Gen. Miles, dated Camp on Rock Creek, 18 miles south of the boundary line, saying that Sitting Bull's band of Sioux had fled northward to Wood Mountain, leaving their property scattered along the line of route for 50 miles. The Sioux are estimated to number 5,000, with 2,000 fighting men. Gen. Miles says he believes he has force enough to deal with all the Indians Sitting Bull can muster. Gen. Miles halted at the line, and is now returning to Milk River, but scouting parties are covering the country between Poplar Creek and Wood Island Creek, and interposing between the hostiles and the buffalo. He expresses the belief that Lambert and his family, whose murder by Indians has been reported, were killed by a small war party of Uncapapas, returning north from below the Missouri. He reports many half breed trains scattered over the country, selling ammunition to the hostiles. Prior to moving north from Fort Peck, he sent for the principal men of the Yanktonnais, and, with their assent, moved that tribe to the south side of the Missouri, thus severing connection between the hostiles and these Indians.

Gen. Terry has received despatches from Gen. Miles, dated Camp on Rocky Creek, July 28, and reporting the most satisfactory results. Major Walsh, of the Northwestern Mounted Police, accompanied by Long Dog, one of the principal men of the hostile Sioux, went into the camp and informed Gen. Miles that the whole hostile camp was moving north and spreading out near Swan Lake, about 80 miles north of the line. They give assurances that the hostile Indians—Uncapapas, Minneconjongs, Ogallallas, Sansars, a few of other tribes, estimated at between 5,000 and 8,000 people—had decided to remain in Canada; that they would make no hostile movements to this side.

A Bismarck correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, referring to the discussion about Miles's movements, says:

He has moved cautiously, with a thorough knowledge of the movements of the enemy and the character of the country he was passing through. Quartermasters allege that he asks for more than any other officer in the department, and generally gets it. If he cannot have a force commensurate with the demand, he will have all that force requires for its comfort and complete equipment. He remembers that horses must be shod and forage must be provided. He is a quartermaster as well as a general, and more the former than the latter until he is in the presence of the enemy.

In the creation of Fort Keogh, the finest post in the Northwest, Miles has been the master spirit. His practical turn has made drives, planted rows of trees, built sidewalks and constructed water works. He took his own regiment—the 5th Infantry—and mounted it on Indian ponies and disciplined it in methods peculiar to successful Indian warfare. . . . The reason why he is in no danger now is found in his conservatism. When among Indians he deploys so freely that there cannot be a surprise or a trap laid for him. Acting upon the defensive and moving between Sitting Bull and the buffalo, he expects to both "stand him off" and cut off his supplies. With more men he could carry on an offensive campaign and put an end to the eternal intimidation that must necessarily follow Sitting Bull's residence under the Dominion flag.

The Battleford *Herald* has news from Wood Mountain that the Sioux are restless and have warned the half-breeds camped there to move away. On their declining to do so, the Sioux rode through their camp, shouting and firing, but hurt no one.

The *Pioneer Press* of August 1, reviewing Miles's campaign, says: "Thus the whole Missouri country is reduced to a condition that makes it safe for occupation and travel. Not a hostile savage is left south of the British boundary. Though his work is thus happily completed, and though it is expected there will be no occasion for any more hostile demonstrations, it is thought Gen. Miles will remain north of the Missouri for some time longer, as a measure of precaution."

A Bismarck despatch says: "Gen. Miles will locate his camp for the present near the mouth of Frenchman's Creek, and no fighting is expected unless the Indians assume the offensive. There are large bands of roaming hostiles still on this side of the line."

A special despatch to the Boston *Herald* says that the shells fired at the Indians by Lieut. Rice's guns completed the discomfiture of the hostiles, and go to prove how valuable light artillery is in Indian warfare.

The War Department has received, through General Sheridan, a despatch from Gen. Miles, confirming the press report of the visit of Major Walsh and Long Dog to that officer, and their report of the movements of Sitting Bull and his band. General Miles says in conclusion:

In brief, they are determined to remain in that territory under the Canadian authorities. On this assurance from a representative man of the Indians and an officer of the Canadian government, I should feel authorized in withdrawing my men. There can be no conflict now, unless it follows an invasion. To prevent any cause of complaint from the other side, I would recommend that all of our Indians, and especially the River Crows, be prohibited from crossing the line for this season. It would be well to send the River Crows' annuities to the Crow reservation instead of Belknap, or change them if they have been already sent to Belknap. There are 30 lodges of Upper Assinibolines, who desire to join the Lower Assinibolines, but are prevented by a petty chief named Makab. As the Lower Assinibolines are in a prosperous condition, it would be better and more economical to move the Upper Assinibolines to that agency. I think it would be well to have a small permanent supply camp not far from Peck during the present autumn and winter. In returning my command I would prefer to move the Keogh troops by way of Elk Prairie and head of Red Waters, the Custer troops by the Mussel Hill, as I wish to examine the practicability of that route for wagons. My command will wait orders near mouth of Little Rocky Creek.

MILES, Commanding.

Gen. Sheridan, in communicating this despatch to the War Department, says that unless it is to be otherwise ordered by the General of the Army, he will direct Gen. Miles to occupy his present camp on Rock Creek until September, in order that the grand results claimed may be fully assured.

A Boise City despatch says: "A message has been received here from Col. Bernard, stating that the Indians had attacked and defeated Lieut. Catley, on the 28th of July, wounding two men and capturing all of his provisions, most of his baggage, and 28 mules. Col. Bernard sends for all the men of his company fit for duty to attack the hostiles. The latter are strongly posted at the junction of Big Creek and the middle fork of the Salmon



River. Their number is not stated. Bernard was about 150 miles from the hostiles.

A despatch to Galveston from San Antonio says: "The Mexican consulate here has advices from Colonel Valdez, at Chapardos de la Nueva, Mexico, that he has pursued three bands of Nescalero and Lipan Indians, which have been raiding that country. They carried off 250 horses, killed 15 persons within a week in Mexico, and crossed the Rio Grande into Texas."

#### REPORT OF THE EQUIPMENT BOARD.

In their report the Army Equipment Board say on the subject of the bayonet and sabre, which has been so fully discussed in the JOURNAL:

The question of the utility of the bayonet and the sabre has received the careful consideration of the Board. Since the adoption of these weapons in civilized warfare they have had great influence in battle, and it is believed that neither of them should be wholly discarded until it shall have been fully demonstrated that they are no longer required. In the most recent European wars the bayonet has been retained and used with effect. The introduction of breech-loading arms of long range has rendered the bayonet practically useless on open ground, yet in broken country, intrenched works and in the timber, as well as in the fighting that is done under cover of night, the bayonet up to the present time has proved a useful weapon. In the presence of mobs and in the performance of guard duty the bayonet is still effectual, and without it a command momentarily out of ammunition would be defenceless. For these reasons the Board is of the opinion that the bayonet, in some form and for certain purposes, is still an auxiliary which it would not be prudent to discard. But while recommending that it be retained the Board has sought to add to its value, and bearing this in mind has selected as a model the Rice Intrenching Knife-Bayonet, which, as its name indicates, has a variety of uses.

In regard to the use of the sabre the Board has already submitted a report to which attention is respectfully invited. Notwithstanding the variance of opinion among officers generally on this subject, and the fact that a number propose to abolish the sabre altogether, many European and American cavalry officers of experience still regard the sabre as a valuable weapon in civilized warfare.

In the opinion of the Board this question, like every other respecting small arms, must find its solution at the hands of those who are required to use them; and while believing that the sabre is practically useless in Indian campaigns the Board has thought best to recommend its retention in the service, and that the edge be sharpened and a suitable scabbard be made to protect and preserve it, and arranged so as to be attached to the left side of the saddle. In this condition it should be continued in the service, at least so long as the cavalry regard it as a necessary part of their equipment.

Of the multiball cartridge and the Lee Gun, the Board say:

As likely to affect the question of the sabre the use of multiball cartridges by the cavalry is one of great interest, and it is in that light that the Board has investigated the subject. Two patterns of smooth bore revolvers for firing multiball or buckshot cartridges have been examined by the Board, one, self-cocking, presented by Messrs. Remington and Co., New York, and the other by Mr. W. C. Dodge, of Washington. While the mechanism of the pistols seems to be good their general merits were not fully tested by the Board. They were the means of demonstrating, however, that at effective distances the destructive power of the pistol is greatly increased by the "multiball" or buckshot cartridges, and the Board is so much impressed with the value of that kind of ammunition that it recommends that it be manufactured and adapted to the Army revolver.

The Lee Magazine Gun, which was referred to the Board by the Honorable the Secretary of War, may be briefly described as belonging to the class of breech loading bolt guns. The peculiarity consists in application of the magazine principle. In other breech loaders the magazine is permanently attached and placed under the barrel, over the barrel, or in the butt or stock. These magazines are all tubular, the cartridge being placed one behind the other so as to be in dangerous contact when the gun is fired. The magazine of the Lee gun is a small metallic case containing five cartridges, which can be attached or removed at pleasure, and in the time required to load a single cartridge. The cartridges are side by side, and the magazines when in position is just below the receiver in front of the guard, and the weight of the cartridges is therefore in the centre of the piece. When detached the gun may be used as a single loader. In the breech mechanism there are but twenty-two parts, the recoil is taken up on both sides of the bolt, and the gun can be fired with accuracy twenty times in thirty seconds. The comparative simplicity of the mechanism and the ease with which the magazine can be applied make it a valuable and destructive weapon. The trials made with the rifle in the presence of the Board were most satisfactory.

It is stated that the English Lords of the Treasury have directed the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs to allow all seized tobacco now available, except cigars, to be sent to Natal, for the use of the soldiers, marines, and sailors engaged in the Zulu war. The last occasion on which the Government issued such an order was during the Crimean war.

A LATE foreign paper says: An invention has been patented by one of the late chief mechanics of the small-arm manufactory at Steyer which is attracting much attention in Austria and Germany, since, should its practical application prove feasible, it will add very greatly to the power of musketry fire. The invention consists of an apparatus, described as very simple in design and construction, by which any ordinary breech-loading rifle can, whenever it may be desired, be temporarily converted into a repeating arm. The apparatus holds ten cartridges, and can be carried by the soldier in his pocket. When necessary it can be fitted on the rifle in a moment, when the ten rounds can be fired just as rapidly as the same number of cartridges can be discharged from any magazine rifle. The inventor has submitted his apparatus, which has been recently materially simplified and improved by Werndl, the well-known small-arm manufacturer, to the imperial war ministry, and a series of experiments are, it is stated, to be shortly carried out with it. Of the importance of the invention, should it be possible to apply it to practice, there can be no doubt.

#### MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To O. D. Warfield, Chicopee Falls, Mass., for sights for fire arms. The combination, in a gun sight, of the point or sight and the rotary tube or cover B, having its upper side cut away to expose the point C when turned transversely of the barrel, whereby the sight can be converted from a covered to an open sight, or vice versa.

To Messrs. Budd and Ogden, Chatham, N. Y., for gun wads. The combination of a gun cleaner or scraper made of wood with a common gun wad, and the combination of a wooden scraper with a gun wad, their edges being serrated.

To J. P. Simons, San Francisco, for a gun wiper.

To A. L. Varney, West Troy, N. Y., for a projectile. A sabot composed of a number of metallic concave disks of different dish having interior polygonal or broken openings to fit over a protruding neck of corresponding shape on the base of the projectile, and secured thereto by an outer disk covering the entire base of the projectile and crimped into a groove around the neck thereof, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

To W. R. Broden, Oakland, Cal., for sights for fire arms.

To Andrew Burgess, Owego, N. Y., for a magazine gun. The bolt has a pawl engaging a notch in the frame to start the bolt back in unlocking. The carrier has a spring buffer. The magazine has a split gate, with a perforation to receive point of cartridge.

BACK PENSIONS AND SOLDIERS' HOMES.—According to a Washington despatch to the N. Y. *Herald*, fifty inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., and other institutions for disabled soldiers will, on Monday next, make application in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions to compel him to show cause why he does not pay them their arrearages of pension money instead of paying it to the governors of the homes. "The petitioners, who are mostly in the Home at Hampton, allege that the majority of them have but recently entered the Home and some have nearly \$2,000 due them for back pensions, which amount, if they could obtain it, would enable them to engage in some business enterprise. A nice question of law is involved in the matter. The veterans admit that the governors have a right by law to retain the pension money accruing during the time that they are inmates of the institutions, but they deny their right to retain the money which accrued prior to their becoming dependent upon the homes for support. Commissioner Bently says that until he is otherwise advised in the matter he shall be obliged to pay the pensions to the governors so long as the applicants are inmates of the homes. The law compels the pensioner to surrender his pensions when he goes into a home."

A RECENT Parliamentary return shows that, taken by arms, the total number of each religious persuasion in the British army was as follows:

Household Cavalry.—1,044 Church of England, 109 Presbyterians, 2 Dissenters, and 51 Roman Catholics; in a total of 1,306 non-commissioned officers and men.

Cavalry of the Line.—10,145 Church of England, 794 Presbyterians, 498 Dissenters, and 1,486 Roman Catholics; in a total of 12,923 non-commissioned officers and men.

Royal Artillery, including Royal Horse Artillery.—11,598 Church of England, 1,113 Presbyterians, 731 Dissenters, and 3,030 Roman Catholics; in a total of 16,472 non-commissioned officers and men.

Royal Engineers.—3,076 Church of England, 303 Presbyterians, 328 Dissenters, and 337 Roman Catholics; in a total of 4,044 non-commissioned officers and men.

Foot Guards.—4,779 Church of England, 581 Presbyterians, 139 Dissenters, and 391 Roman Catholics; in a total of 5,890 non-commissioned officers and men.

Safantry of the Line, including Brigade Depots.—33,730 Church of England, 4,325 Presbyterians, 2,367 Dissenters, and 15,395 Roman Catholics; in 54,107 non-commissioned officers and men.

Departmental corps are not included in the return. Taken by corps, says a foreign exchange, we find that the three regiments of the Household Cavalry muster each a larger proportion of members of the Church of England than any other corps in the service. The 1st Life Guards and the Blues are the only regiments in the return, besides the 70th Highlanders, showing no Dissenters ("other Protestants"). In the cavalry the proportion of members of the Church of England appears largest in the 1st Royal Dragoons, which shows 574 Church of England, 19 Presbyterians, 11 Dissenters, and 18 Roman Catholics, out of a total of 623. In the 20th Hussars the proportion is next largest. The Presbyterians are most numerous in the Scots Greys, where there are 278, with 305 Church of England, 22 Dissenters, and 36 Roman Catholics, out of a total of 641. The proportion of Dissenters is largest in the 21st Hussars, 43 in a total of 680. The 4th Dragoon Guards and 19th Hussars show most Roman Catholics—the former having 424 Church of England, 33 Presbyterians, 11 Dissenters, and 141 Roman Catholics, out of 609; and the latter, 491 Church of England, 33 Presbyterians, 28 Dissenters, and 124 Roman Catholics, out of 675. In the Royal Artillery, including the Royal Horse Artillery, two or three batteries return no Dissenters, and in some the proportion of Roman Catholics is a little larger or the reverse, but every individual battery returns its quotas of Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic soldiers, the relative proportions not differing very much from those of the totals of the arm, and the members of the Church of England in every case forming the majority. The same may be said of the companies of Royal Engineers.

A TEHRAN correspondent of the *Invalide Russe* reports that the Persian Army numbers 115,000 men—70,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry and 5,000 artillery, with 10,000 militia, infantry and cavalry. The infantry are armed with old Chassepots and Austrian rifles. The writer reports that the whole Army is in a very bad state of organization, but expects that the Austrian and Russian officers at Teheran will speedily render it a formidable force. He speaks in the highest terms of the excellent qualities of the Persian soldier, declaring him to be, next to the Russian, the best in the world. As for the cavalry, it is chiefly irregular, but the men are well mounted, and are able to endure almost any amount of fatigue.

#### SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. INNIS N. PALMER, U. S. A., and daughter, Col. O. M. Poe, U. S. A., Col. Edwin F. Townsend, U. S. A., wife and daughter, and Major Saml. S. Sumner, U. S. A., with his wife and mother, are among the recent arrivals at the Arlington, Cobourg, Canada; also Gen. Chas. Field (Door Keeper, House of Representatives, formerly an officer of the 5th Cavalry) and wife.

"From Western papers," says the N. Y. *Times*, "we learn that Miss Ella Sturgis, daughter of Gen. Sturgis, of the Army, and sister of Lieut. Sturgis, who was killed with Gen. Custer, is about to make her debut as an actress, and to assume the leading character in a new drama. Gen. Sturgis and his family are recent converts to the Church of Rome, and, with the zeal of new converts, Miss Sturgis, it is stated, has offered the entire proceeds of her engagement to assist Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati."

A REQUEST has been received from Nicaragua that Civil Engineer Menocal, U. S. Navy, be allowed to visit that country and complete, under its auspices, the work on certain unfinished portions of the survey of the Nicaraguan route for the proposed inter-oceanic canal. The request has been granted by Secretary Thompson.

MRS. VINNIE BEAM-HOXIE, says the Washington *Post*, having recently completed her colossal statue of Farragut, upon which she has been working for some years, has obtained from Secretary Thompson permission to have her statue cast at the foundries of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in the Navy-yard in Washington, she paying the cost.

A YOKOHAMA despatch says that Gen. Grant's reception at Tokio has been unprecedented in Japanese history. In addition to demonstrations by the Government, citizens have given entertainments on a sumptuous scale. Gen. Grant had an audience with the Emperor on July 4. The English officers persistently keep aloof from Gen. Grant, and decline to give salutes or recognition. It is not clearly understood whether or not this is in consequence of orders from home. He will start for America the last week in August.

At a meeting of the National Lincoln Monument Association, held at Springfield, Ill., last week, a letter was read from Larkin G. Meade, stating that he had a model of the third or artillery group complete and ready for casting, and had commenced work on the fourth and last, or cavalry group, but awaited an order of the association before proceeding further. A resolution was adopted instructing him to proceed with the model of the last group and have both cast as soon as possible.

GEN. DONALD McLEOD, the centenarian, who recently died in Cleveland, was born at Aberdeen, Jan. 1, 1779. He was in the Peninsular campaign, was one of the mourners at the famous burial of Sir John Moore, fought at Lundy's Lane, and went back to serve with distinction at Waterloo.

ALONZO GUTIERREZ, who died at Bay Ridge, last week Thursday, was born at Malaga, Spain, in 1820, and came to the United States in 1835. He was on board the frigate *Ohio*, under Commodore Hull, when the crew mutinied, and on board the United States Surveying brig *Washington* when she capsized in a hurricane off Cape Hatteras. The captain and 10 men were saved, but Gutierrez righted and saved the vessel by cutting away the masts. After leaving the Navy, in which he gained the rank of lieutenant, Mr. Gutierrez went into the shipping business. At the time of his death he was a director of the Fulton Bank. He leaves a wife and several children.

MR. BARKER, the financial agent of the Russian government at Philadelphia, has been decorated with the second rank of the Order of St. Stanislas for his services in connection with the purchase of vessels in America for the Russian Navy during the last year.

COL. CASEY, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, at Washington, has submitted to Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30. During the year the work was principally of the character necessary for their care and preservation.

MAJOR GEORGE HUTTER, say the Lynchburg newspapers of August 1, died suddenly yesterday at his home, Sandusky, near Lynchburg. Soon after breakfast, at which he complained of loss of appetite, he went into the parlor, as supposed, to take a nap as usual. About 12 o'clock his wife went to look after him, and found him sitting in an armed rocking chair, dead. His age was 87 years. Major Hutter was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and served as a private soldier in a volunteer company in the war of 1812. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Army by President Monroe, and served as a captain in the 6th Infantry through several of the Indian wars, including the campaign against Black Hawk and the Seminoles. He also served through the Mexican war under General Taylor. He was a paymaster in the United States Army, on duty, at the breaking out of the war. He resigned, but, on account of his advanced age, did not go into the Confederate service. Major Hutter was an Army officer of the old school, and a gentleman of high character, intelligence, and integrity.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, writing to the N. Y. *Sun*, says that he is now convinced that the South, instead of seceding, should have stayed in the Union, and "with a Democratic Senate and a Democratic majority of the people in our favor,



"we could, I think, have opposed successfully any destructive measures proposed." He adds:

But that is of the past. We must now look to the dangers of the present and of the future. A few years hence we will be able to indicate with certainty what the present Democratic majority in Congress and in the country should have done to counteract the centralizing tendencies of the radicals, where, as at present, our wisest statesmen are much at a loss to know what measures to adopt to check in their mad career those designing politicians who seemed determined to bring on another desperate struggle between the conservative and radical elements of the country.

A few days after the battle of Manassas Prince Napoleon and suite, accompanied by Count Mercier, came in carriages from Washington to visit the battlefield. Gen. Johnston and I went with them to explain the positions and movements of the contending forces, which seemed to interest them much, especially the Prince, who had some pretensions to military knowledge, not at all justified, however, by his services in the Italian campaign of 1859. When the party was about to depart, on its return to Washington, Count Mercier, whom I had known before the war, and who seemed anxious during our several hours' drive to communicate privately with me, took me to one side of the Warrenton turnpike, on which we were then, and was about to commence speaking, when the Prince joined us and put a stop (whether designedly or not I cannot say) to the interchange of sentiments which was about to take place. I have always regretted that inopportune interruption, for I am convinced that the Count had important information to impart which might have had some influence on subsequent events.

PACH, the photographer, who has done much of the Military Academy photographing for years, has a faithful and interesting picture entitled "Mrs. Hayes at Home," in the current number of *Harper's Bazar*, representing Mrs. Hayes with her two youngest children, Scott Russell and Fanny.

A WRITER in the *Utica Observer* tells the following stories as heard from the late Gen. Barry:

Gen. Barry used to tell how the first salute, after sundown, was fired at Fortress Monroe. It was in 1841, three years after his graduation at the Military Academy, and when he was a humble subaltern of artillery. John Tyler was then President of the United States, and had been down the bay on a fishing excursion. As the fish did not bite very well he had got "over the bay" some little distance in his futile efforts to catch them. On his way back in the evening he stopped at Fortress Monroe. He was not pleased with his reception. The old commandant, who had entered the Army before the last war with Great Britain, came down to meet him with a profound show of deep respect, but Mr. Tyler asked: "Why in the thunder don't you fire a salute to the President of the United States?" "Excuse me, sir," answered the soldier, "but it is past sundown." "Sundown be hanged," rejoined Tyler. "I am Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and I order you to fire a salute to the President of the United States." Respectfully touching his cap, the old commandant withdrew without another word, and coming back to where Barry stood, he directed him to get out the battery and superintend the salute. Then he said in piteous, quavering tones: "I have been in the Army for years, my boy, and I never disobeyed the regulations before, and I am forced to do it now, and the man who commands it is President of the United States!" and with that the veteran, who would gladly have faced death without flinching, burst into tears.

In common with all other officers who served under the late Albert Sidney Johnston in Utah, Gen. Barry held that distinguished Southerner in very high respect. It was his belief that if Johnston had lived, the war for the Union would have been prolonged, and the Confederates would have gained more success. Probably the belief is erroneous, but it was very generally entertained. Gen. Johnston was a strict disciplinarian, but he was also a conscientious man. One day, in Utah, when the command was two days distant from the nearest mailing station, a captain who had been thither returned, and confessed, shame-facedly, that he had forgotten to post a letter which the General had given him to mail. Gen. Johnston simply remarked: "I can imagine no excuse for such carelessness, Captain," and dropped the subject there. A few days later he sent for his winter overcoat which had been packed away during the summer. He found in the pocket of it a letter which some time during the previous autumn he had received from his Surgeon with the request that he would mail it. He had taken it to the station, forgotten to mail it, and had thought no more about it for six months. After apologizing to the Surgeon, the General sent for the delinquent Captain saying: "I beg your pardon for reproving you for an offence in which I myself set the example." The Captain was William F. Barry.

During the Mexican war, Barry was associated with John B. Magruder, then a lieutenant, and afterwards a general in the Confederate service. Magruder was distinguished for the ease with which he spent his money, and the difficulty he had in getting it. He approached the sutler one day in June, 1846, asking with his inimitable lisp: "Would you be so kind as to cash my pay accounts for September?" The sutler explained that he didn't have the money, but thought he could raise it for him, as it was only three months ahead. "Oh," said Magruder carelessly, "its my pay accounts for September, 1847, that I want to get cashed!" To the last, Barry was faithful, modest, brave, and uncomplaining. He fairly represented that old school of Army officers who held aloof from politics, who never advertised their achievements, and who did their duty.

CAPT. JOCELYN, 21st Infantry, sails to-day in the *Celtic*, of the White Star Line, for an absence of six or eight months in Europe.

LIEUT. BIRNIE, of the Army, seems to be on the way to naval honors, for we notice his name amongst the list of young men appointed to draft a constitution for a new boat club in Springfield, Mass.

LIEUT. COMMANDER H. H. GORRINGE has been detached from the Hydrographic Office and granted six months' leave, with permission to go beyond the seas. He has been engaged to superintend the transportation from Alexandria to New York of the obelisk, known as Cleopatra's Needle, presented to the city of New York by the Khedive of Egypt. Lieut. Commander Gorringe will leave at once, and it is understood he will contract with some steamer from the Mediterranean to perform the service of bringing over the obelisk.

MR. F. STANHOPE HILL, formerly of the Mississippi and Gulf Squadrons, and late of Annapolis, is now in Europe, accompanied by his family, with headquarters at Stuttgart.

HERE are a couple of anecdotes told of the Czar. They are printed in the London paper called *Truth*, which, to be sure, throws some doubt on their authenticity. Nevertheless, they are good enough to be true:

One day the Czar found an aide-de-camp who had fallen asleep in an antechamber. On a table at which he had been sitting was a schedule of debts, which the young officer had drawn up by way of aiding his memory, and a formidable figure they amounted to. "Who on earth is to pay these?" he had written in a despairing way at the foot of the paper. The Emperor took a pen and lightly wrote the answer, "I, Alexander." By and by the officer was sent for, good humoredly admonished not to sleep on duty, and given the exact sum required to make him a free man.

Once, and once only, the Czar well-nigh forgot his high dignity at a State reception, but the occasion was certainly a trying one. The Marquis of L—, a gallant soldier who distinguished himself under Wellington, was presented by Alexander I. of Russia with a magnificent jewel-hilted sword. Another Marquis of L— (his son) being accredited to the Court of Alexander II. on a very solemn diplomatic mission, girt himself with this sword, as was reasonable, and even meritorious. But some mischievous spirit prompted him to suddenly lay his hand on the hilt, and, addressing the Czar before all the court, exclaim: "Voici le sabre de non pere." It was said with perfect gravity, the noble envoy never having apparently heard of the "Grande Duchesse." But Alexander's lips twitched, and the lips of all the chamberlains and equerries twitched in unison. The Czar triumphed, however, and managed to keep his countenance, and all the courtiers kept their countenances.

CAPTAIN LOUIS E. FAGAN, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Fagan, gave a kettledrum, with dancing, on Saturday last, at Portsmouth, N. H.

THE work on the pedestal of the Custer monument is progressing, and it is hoped that everything will be ready for the inauguration on Saturday, Aug. 30, the day chosen. A recent visitor to Custer's house, in Monroe, Mich., writes to the *N. Y. Herald*, that he there saw the table on which Lee signed his surrender at Appomattox:

This most interesting historical relic was presented by Gen. Sheridan to Mrs. Custer shortly after the surrender of Lee, accompanied by a very appropriate note, in which the genuineness of the piece of furniture was fully authenticated. It is an ordinary looking article in itself, such as might be found in any rural cottage, with an oval top about thirty inches in length and twenty in width. The material is pine, stained to resemble walnut. The drawer has been removed and deposited in a place of greater security, so that if fire should destroy the house and the table, a portion at least of this highly prized memento of the great event of the war should still be preserved. Mrs. Custer has also the flag of truce used on the occasion of the surrender, which consisted simply of a white linen towel, of modest dimensions, attached to a staff, and borne to the Federal lines by a staff officer, as the first overture of the peace which followed.

THERE were registered at the Ocean House, Newport, the past week: Prof. C. W. Larned, West Point; Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Infantry; Ensign Cameron McL. Winslow, U. S. N.; Asst. Surgeon C. W. Deane, U. S. N.

A HOR took place at the Mathewson House, Narragansett Pier, on the evening of Aug. 1. The Pier enjoys a widespread reputation as one of the most popular summer resorts along our coast, and is a special favorite with Army and Navy officers, many of whom with their families are located here for the season. Among those registered are: Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., and family; Lieut. J. P. Wesser, 1st Art.; Lieut. C. H. Clark, 1st Art.; Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., and family; Master F. S. Hotchkin, U. S. N.; Cadet Midshipman Woodward. Commander Baldwin gave a grand dinner the past week at his villa.

EDWARD GEORGE BEYER, aged 22, lately discharged from the 3d Infantry, attempted suicide, in New York, this week, by shooting himself in the region of the heart. The result is doubtful.

CADET ENGINEER CHARLES C. LUBBE, of the Navy, was drowned at Atlantic City, on the 4th. He was swimming beyond the breakers with two companions, one of whom gained the shore unassisted, a second was rescued by the life-guard, but Lubbe was drowned. He was about twenty-eight years of age, unmarried and lived in Conshohocken, Pa.

THE contest over the will of the late General Bradford, Paymaster of the United States Navy, who recently died in Brooklyn, was continued during the past week in the Kings County, N. Y., Surrogate Court. Instances of carelessness in expression or apprehension, in the will, were shown, such, for example, as giving "3,000 shares" where evidently only \$3,000 was meant.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* gives these items of personal interest: Lieut. H. S. Bishop has arrived at Fort Fred. Steele from Fort Washakie, where he has been stationed for two years. His recent promotion caused his transfer to Steele. Lieut. John Scott, regimental quartermaster, 4th Infantry, has returned to his station with his wife, whom he met at Omaha. Mrs. Scott has been visiting in the east. Lieut. Robinson, 4th Infantry, who has been stationed at Rock Creek, in command of a detachment employed in repairing the Rock Creek and Fort Fetterman road, has returned to Fort Sanders.

THE will of Mrs. Perry, the widow of Commodore Perry, was proved at Newport on Monday by Perry Belmont and George M. Miller, the subscribing witnesses. After some bequests, to her son, William Frederick Perry, \$20,000 are left in trust. All the remainder of the estate is to be divided into four parts and held in trust by the executors, one part for her daughter Sarah, the wife of Robert S. Rodgers; one part for her daughter Jane, the wife of John Hone; one part for her daughter Isabella, the wife of George Tiffany, and one part to her granddaughter, Sarah Perry, the daughter of her dead son, Matthew C. Perry.

A WASHINGTON despatch says that "Gov. McClellan has had a conference with Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Randolph has agreed to introduce and press through his committee a bill restoring Porter to his rank in the Army of Major General, with all his pay and allowance since his dismissal. This has been computed to amount to about \$115,000. So prominent a Democrat as McClellan will be able to do a great deal for Porter, and it is now generally understood that the Democrats will make a political matter out of the case, and restore Porter. The question has arisen in administration circles whether Congress has the power to do this, and both Evarts and Devens say there is no question about this. This question was not raised when it was proposed to make Shields a Brigadier General, and would not now be sustained. General Sherman is quietly upon Porter's side, which adds to the certainty of his success. In advance of his restoration it is believed in Army circles that General McDowell, commander of the Department of the Pacific, will be put upon the retired list, and Porter given his place. In that case Porter would be placed over his old enemy, Pope, who could hardly consent to remain in that department under the changed order of things."

THE site granted by Dean Stanley for the statue of the late Prince Imperial is in a recess in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, near the spot where Cromwell's remains lay until they were disturbed at the Restoration. To some who objected the Dean replies: "The tragic associations connected with the fate of a foreign Prince bearing a great historic name, fighting under the British flag, and giving his life for the country which had received him and his parents as guests, and which had learned to honor him personally for his blameless and engaging character, were such as to give him a claim to be ranked among those princes to whom Westminster Abbey has at various times given shelter or admitted memorials under its roof."

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY had instructions to send the Prince Imperial home at the first opportunity, and on arriving there heard of his death.

IN the *JOURNAL* of last week was mentioned the suicide, by poison, of Miss Brownell, only daughter of the late Captain Brownell of the Navy. A young man named Weeks, of Brooklyn, who is said to have been engaged to her, has since disappeared, and, it is feared, has sought the same fate.

GEN. SHERMAN has lately written to Mr. W. F. Warner, of Waverly, N. Y.: "I have the honor and pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your very kind letter of July 28 inviting me and staff to Elmira, N. Y., on the 29th of August, to participate in the centennial commemoration of 'Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations and the battle of New-Town,' and to accept the same. I now propose to bring along two of my aides and one daughter. A party comprising about 12 will go from Washington, embracing the general officers of the Army."

THE statue of the French Gen. Foy has just been erected at Ham, where he was born in 1775.

THE *Providence Journal* says: "Gen. Burnside, we are informed, never had a farthing's interest in the South American Navigation and Marine Railway company. He was elected a director without his knowledge or consent, and resigned at the first meeting of the board thereafter."

THE Italian General Franzini has been murdered near San Salvatore by Capt. Deroda.

GEN. EWING's home at Lancaster is a plain brick mansion, pleasantly situated on high ground. The General's eldest son, William, who is 23 years old, is principal of an academy in an adjoining township.

THE heirs of Mrs. Dorsey, who willed her property to Jefferson Davis, are her brother, Stephen P. Ellis, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; her sister, Mrs. Inez Peckham, and her niece, and Mrs. Appeline Ellis, a niece of Gen. Meade. Mrs. Dorsey's half-brothers, Mortimer and Charles Dahlgren, sons of General Charles G. Dahlgren, who married Mrs. Dorsey's mother, and who lives in Brooklyn, will probably also join in contesting the will.

ENOCH BLAKE, of Pittsfield, is a veteran of the war of 1812. "He regularly rises at 5 A. M., and will mow until noon, then in the afternoon will rake and pitch hay until night." Great old fellow, those vets of 1812.

REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE B. BALCH, the successor of Commodore F. A. Parker as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, arrived at Annapolis, Aug. 2, accompanied by Commander S. Dana Greene. He was received by a salute from the *Santee*, and escorted to his residence by the officers of the Academy, a battalion of marines, and the Academy Band. He has already entered upon his duties as superintendent.

IT is understood that the vacancy left by Lieut. Colonel Treadwell's death will be filled by the promotion of Major James M. Whittemore, and Captain Isaac Arnold will be promoted to be major in the latter's place.

STATISTICS just published show the proportion of soldiers in the German army who have never had any schooling. Among the troops from Wurtemberg there is not one. Out of a corps of about 7,000 from Baden there were 55, and out of a similar corps from Saxony only 25. The largest percentage was found in the second Prussian corps, where out of about 8,000 men 710 had never attended school. The average percentage of the whole army is not over 2 to 3 per cent.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**MILITIA INSPECTIONS.**—In those of our States having an organized uniformed National Guard or militia, annual inspections and musters are absolutely necessary, in order that the authorities may be officially informed of the condition of State property intrusted to the care of regimental and company commanders, the actual state of drill and discipline of the organizations, and the effective strength of each command. Paragraph 816, U. S. Tactics, define the manner in which inspection and muster are conducted in the Army, but although the prescribed mode will fill every want of troops in the field, it does not cover the needs of the National Guard. The result of annual inspections of late years, except in cases where troops were ordered into camp for a week or more, have been found to be most unsatisfactory, not only from the very loose manner in which the ceremonies were conducted, but from the general incompetency of officers entrusted with the duty. This was most apparent in the State of New York; and to remedy the crying evil of carelessness and reported false musters, two years ago Inspector-General Woodward remodeled the method used in the State. At first the innovation was received with great disfavor by brigade and regimental commanders, and every point that could be raised was thrown in the way of the inspecting officers, but as regimental officers became accustomed to the general fairness of its workings one and all acknowledge that a wonderful improvement has been made. These favorable comments on the new system have been repeated so often, that the authorities of other States are now making inquiries as to the method used in the State of New York, and in order that the JOURNAL may fulfil its mission, by presenting to the National Guard and militia of the United States all changes and improvements for its welfare, we give below the full detail of the system of inspection and muster introduced by Gen. Woodward, so that other States may examine its workings, and if deemed advisable take advantage of the changes.

The orders for inspection are issued in season to permit of the making out of the rolls, etc., and when on the ground the command executes the ceremony of review and also performs evolutions of the company or battalion, as the case may be, in order that the inspecting officer may become conversant with the state of drill and discipline of the organization. The inspection and muster are then completed. The annual musters under the present law, State of New York, are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, and are made by officers of the Inspector-General's Department. The officer in making his inspections notes in a memorandum book the military appearance, drill, discipline, condition of uniforms and equipments, and all deficiencies of each company. In preparing the report required on the muster roll the notes taken are written out in full and remarks made on the percentage of attendance at muster.

In the report on the field, staff and bandroll of a battalion or regiment the inspector notes the general appearance, drill, efficiency, and equipment of the entire command, as well as the deficiencies and irregularities in the uniform and equipment of the field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers and band, together with remarks on the gain or loss since last muster, and the percentage of attendance at muster.

The Military Code, S. N. Y., requires that one copy of the roll shall be made out and sent to the office of the Inspector-General, twenty days prior to the date of muster for examination by the Inspector-General.

Four copies of the company roll, and three of the field, staff and band and general and staff, to be furnished him or his representative on the day of muster. During the inspection of a company the inspector counts the number present, and requires the commanding officer to vouch for those present as regularly enlisted men of his command. A blank "list of absentees" is then furnished by the inspector, which is to be filled out with the names of all absentees carried on the roll, certified to by the commanding officer, and ready for the inspector when he returns to muster the company. At muster the men are again counted, the commanding officer having certified to the correctness of the roll and list of absentees, and vouched for the men present, the present and absentees verifying the roll, the calling of the roll is dispensed with. The present and absent are checked on the rolls from the list of absentees, such list being retained and filed with its appropriate roll.

One copy of each roll is retained by the inspector for one year to permit of the examination and comparison of the next year's rolls, when they are sent to the Adjutant-General's Department.

After the musters are completed the inspector is required to make an official report in writing to the Adjutant-General, showing the condition and standing of each troop, battery, regiment, battalion, and separate company of infantry, with such suggestions as, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service demand. A tabular statement of each rank or grade present, absent, and total present and absent, also of the gains and losses since last muster, accompanying the report of each organization. The aggregate is also given of each battalion, regiment, brigade and division. Such reports and tabular statements are published in the annual report of the Adjutant-General. The muster rolls are new forms lately adopted, and used this year for the first time. Full instructions for making out the rolls are printed on the blanks.

Under the present law commanding officers are held responsible by the Ordnance Department for all State property, issued to them. An annual inspection is made by an officer of that department at the armories of the several organizations, when all ordnance, ordnance stores, and other State property is required to be produced. All damages and deficiencies are noted and the commanding officer is required to account for the same, or is held accountable therefor. The inspecting and muster officer is thus saved the time and labor of handling the arms at the inspection and muster, for the condition of which the men are not accountable.

The blank forms for the returns of State property issued are furnished by the Chief of Ordnance S. N. Y.

**FIFTH NEW YORK.**—This regiment, except those qualified as marksmen, is directed to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, on Friday, August 15, at 6:30 A. M., to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice. The directions contained in orders lately issued from headquarters 1st Brigade and 1st Division in reference to the manner of conducting the shooting at Creedmoor will be strictly enforced. An inspection of all military State property now in possession of the regiment will take place at the armory on Thursday, August 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Col. E. H. Kent, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y., reporting arms, equipments, etc., as in the possession of members of the regiment will not be accepted, and commanders of companies are, therefore, directed to use every means to have in good order and ready for inspection at the armory on the day named all the muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, overcoats, and also seven sets of new equipments lately issued.

**TWELFTH NEW YORK.**—The third class men of this command, numbering 150 officers and men, visited Creedmoor August 1 for rifle practice. The detachment left its armory in season to take the 8 A. M. train, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Wilson being in command. On arrival at the range, a guard under Lieut. Geo. G. Hart was promptly posted, and the troops marched to the 100 yards firing point. Here squads were detailed, those already qualified being sent to the old field for practice in the second class. Captain A. T. Decker, regimental I. R. P., superintended the firing, which was as rapid as the circumstances would permit. One hundred and twenty-one men shot in this class, of whom 84 qualified. After luncheon the practice was continued at 300 and 400 yards, 88 men shooting, of whom 43 qualified. As the scores were completed at 400 yards, the men were transferred to the new range where the practice for the marksmen's badge, 200 yards, was commenced. Both officers and men worked hard at this range, a large majority of the contestants making the requisite number of points to entitle them to shoot at 500. At the second stage the wind had freshened, and as all the guns were not well sighted, the men came to grief, but 21 qualifying for the badge as follows: Capt. C. S. Burns, 37; Corp. G. Johnson, 32; Sergt. C. Hochleitner, Priv. C. A. Bruss, 31; Priv. C. Butkowski, C. E. Davis, 30; Sergt. E. A. Vincent, Corp. J. Mackay, Priv. J. Schneider, M. Lynx, J. Fraser, J. R. Hoey, 28; Corps. F. C. Carew, R. Smith, Sergt. J. N. Brangel, 27; Lieut. F. H. Smith, 26; Priv. J. Schultz, W. Brown, G. F. O'Farrell, J. Hoag, Corp. C. M. Campbell, 25. Surgeon S. Baruch was on the ground during the day. His official services were, however, not required. The command returned to New York on the 5:15 train.

**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, N. R. A., held Aug. 5, Major Henry Fulton, from the Committee on Programme, presented the following schedule of matches for the seventh annual fall meeting, to commence at Creedmoor Tuesday, Sept. 16: 1. Directors match; 200 yards; directors only; prize, gold badge. 2. Judd match; 200 yards; military rifles; all comers; stated prizes. 3. Short range match; 200 yards; any rifle; all comers; stated prizes. 4. Champion's match; 200, 600, and 1,000 yards; any rifle or rifles; ten rounds at each distance; all comers; gold, silver, and bronze championship medals and cash prizes. 5. Cavalry matches; 200 and 300 yards; five rounds at each; for carbines and State troops armed therewith; teams of six; stated prizes. 6. Cavalry (State) match; same, but teams of seven men and seven rounds; stated prizes. 7. Gatling match; teams of twelve from all companies N. G. S. N. Y.; 500 yards; prizes, a Gatling gun and other prizes. 8. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match; teams of twelve from any military or naval organizations in the United States; rifles issued to corps; 500 yards; prizes, a trophy worth \$750 and other prizes. 9. New York State match; teams of twelve men from all New York State organizations; military conditions; four prizes, worth \$750; 10. 1st Division match; for 1st Division troops only; prizes valued at \$222. 11. 2d Division match; for 2d Division only. 12. Laffin and Rand match; military conditions, seven rounds, for individual members of military organizations; prizes aggregating \$270. 13. Inter-State match; one team from troops of each State or Territory; military conditions; prizes, "Soldier of Marathon" and other prizes. 14. Short range team; teams of four from any military or rifle club organization in the United States; 200 and 300 yards; stated prizes. 15. International military match; teams from the Army, National Guard, and foreign countries; 200, 500, and 600 yards. 16. Military championship match of the United States; two stages; 1st, 200, 500, and 600 yards; 2d, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; with military rifles. 17. Inter-State long range match; teams of four men, usual conditions. 18. Wimbledon cup match; all American citizens; 1,000 yards; thirty rounds; for the Wimbledon cup and other prizes. 19. A match at 600, 800, and 1,000 yards. 20. The running deer match. Seven rounds in all matches when not otherwise stated. Prizes hereafter determined by the Prize Committee, on the plan of having a large number in each individual match. Colonel J. H. Cowperthwaite was elected executive officer, Major J. H. Jones statistical officer, and Mr. David W. Judd financial officer. The general rules remain unmodified, except so far as they will be affected by the revised by-laws of the association. General Wingate presented a report on behalf of the Committee on Revision of the By-Laws. It was adopted almost as read, the section concerning ties in handicap matches being referred to the secretary with power. The leading changes made in the by-laws were: The "back position" will be allowed in military matches, where the conditions do not expressly state the contrary; rear sights of any approved model may be used in any military match, but the front sights must be fixed; in competitions at ranges over 800 yards persons using military rifles may use any *bona fide* improvised rest for the muzzles of their pieces.

**ARTILLERY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—In the State of New York there are twelve batteries and two Gatling batteries with a total roll, officers and men, of about 1,000. This force is a most expensive one both to State and individuals, yet as at present organized and disciplined of how very little use it is to the State. In our reports of the inspections of these batteries we have been compelled to comment rather severely on the use and effectiveness of this department of the New York State Troops, and yet it is the fault of the men that they are not more proficient? The State does not furnish horses, and on occasions of parade and drill green animals are harnessed, with a result most demoralizing to both officers and men. Even when good horses are secured, outsiders must be engaged as drivers, and these men not being enlisted soldiers are not amenable to military law, and often cause serious annoyance to commanding officers. This state of affairs has long been known to the authorities, yet none have seen a way in which to remedy the evil. Gen. J. B. Woodward, the present Adjutant-General S. N. Y., knowing well the present condition of the State Artillery, has proposed a plan for the radical improvement of this arm of the service, which, if successful, must be of great advantage. This plan is to require each battery to furnish say eight or ten officers, non-coms, and privates, who are willing to learn the full duty of artillerymen. These details will be placed in camp say for a week or ten days. A full battery, with all appliances, will be issued, horses procured, and under capable instructors, the full duty of the soldier, mounted and dismounted, sabre exercise, manual of the piece, mechanical manoeuvres, and the school of the battery, mounted and dismounted, will be taught. In addition, the school of the driver will be fully explained, so that these men would become conversant with all the details of drill, as well as every point in connection with the handling of the piece. A meeting of the battery commanders is called at Albany for Wednesday, August 13, when Gen. Woodward will fully explain his views and obtain the assurance that the plan can be, at all events, tried by the men. The details should be the best men in each organization ready and willing to learn, and if successful this year a camp of much larger dimensions will be instituted in 1880. Rifle practice will not be overlooked during the week in camp, and it is proposed that the State offer suitable prizes to be competed for at the close of the duty. It is a move in the right direction, and we heartily compliment Gen. Woodward on its origination.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—"Better late than never" probably expresses the general sentiment in regard to the circular issued from the office of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, under the date of July 25. Rifle practice in this State, so far as official notice taken of it is concerned, has lain dormant so long that it would not surprise us to hear of some saying that they were unaware of there being such an officer, or such a person as above. However, as the State provided for but little else than the appointment of the inspector, and although he might have taken action much sooner, and given more time, he could do but little more than issue the circular, in which, after speaking of the desirability of a team representing Pennsylvania taking part in the Inter-State Match at Creedmoor next September, he says: "For this purpose it has been determined to call for volunteers to compete for places on the State team. The competitions will be held on August 11, 13 and 15, with the 50 calibre breech loader." A few details are also given in regard to the team, distance to be shot over, etc. He also says the practice for qualification as "marksmen" will commence on Aug. 4 and continue through the season. A number of details are also given in regard to the practice. As there is not a single range (or at least one worthy of the name) in the State, we are very much afraid the practice (thanks to the parsimony of the majority of our State Legislators) will not amount to much. It is to be hoped that the members of the National Guard will agitate the matter so much, that the next Legislature will provide ranges for them. As far as equipments are concerned, the last did very well, but equipments will not make good shooters. As far as we know the only regiment that has paid any attention to rifle practice is the 13th, headquarters at Scranton. The new regiment to be composed of the Battalion Washington Grays and Weconce Legion will be known as the 3d regiment Infantry; the red trimming of the Grays will have to be changed to blue, which is a pity; but we suppose according to the law there is no help for it. Major Denny being the senior will, until a colonel is elected, be in command.

An order has been issued from headquarters 1st Brigade for the election of colonel in the new 3d regiment on August 13. The order consolidating the two battalions has generally been well received, and, at any rate, by all who have the welfare of the whole National Guard at heart, rather than a single organization. Since writing the above in regard to rifle practice, a circular and order has been issued from headquarters 13th regiment at Scranton. The circular by Capt. Breck, regimental inspector of rifle practice, in regard to the competition for places on the proposed State team; the order by Col. Boies, making some general regulation in regard to practice in the regiment. As we have said above, the 13th is the only regiment in the State which so far has paid any attention to practice. Col. Boies now deserves the credit of being first in the field in taking notice of the circular from division headquarters. August 21, at 10 A. M., the regiment will leave Scranton for Long Branch, where a camp for drill and instruction will be established, to last until August 27. The camp will be conducted in strict accordance with military custom and discipline, to learn which it is instituted, and to which it is expected every one will submit cheerfully and with an earnest desire to make an honorable reputation for the command while it is in the presence of a large and critical public. It will be the endeavor of the commanding officer, however, to make the visit to the sea shore a pleasant and memorable episode in the history of the 13th regiment.

**OHIO.**—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Ohio National Guard has determined to have the force encamped, and in accordance with the decision of the officers council is ordering, as required by the provisions of section 30 of the Militia Law passed May 7, 1877, the several organizations of the State into camp; time and place as far as possible the same as requested by their commanding officers. The Governor's Guard (unattached infantry) enjoyed a very pleasant six days' camp at Green Springs, Sandusky county, Ohio, from July 12 to 17. The Putnam Light Artillery (7th Battery) were on the Ohio River at a point four miles from Marietta. This camp was beautifully located, and the organization, which is one of the best in the State, was greatly benefited from July 21 to July 26. The 1st regiment of Cincinnati, the 4th regiment and 5th Battery of Dayton, camp at Franklin, Warren county, from July 30 to August 4; the 7th regiment at Springfield, from August 6 to 11; Palmer Guards (unattached infantry) from August 7 to 12 at Chillicothe; the 1st Battery (Cleveland Light Artillery) from August 8 to 11 at Cleveland, Ohio. This is the celebrated Cleveland Battery which served during the war under Col. Barnett; it is now commanded by Capt. Louis Smith-night, who is known as a good and efficient disciplinarian, which will insure a model camp for the 1st Ohio Battery. The 15th Infantry regiment, commanded by Col. Allen T. Brinsmade, will camp at Rocky River in conjunction with the 8th and 10th, Cols. Thomas and Robbins, who will no doubt enjoy the hospitality, water, and the celebrated beer of Cleveland and the Rocky River district, between drills on August 19 to 24. The 14th Infantry of Columbus will camp at Greenwood Lake near Delaware from August 12 to 17; the Duquesne Blues (unattached) also camp at Greenwood Lake from August 21 to 26; the 6th Infantry camp at Portsmouth from August 12 to 17. The 11th goes into camp at Lima, Allen county, the home of our respected Adjutant-General; this regiment always has an interesting camp. The 17th regiment camps at Zanesville on the Muskingum River between August 6 and 11; the 2d regiment at Cambridge, Guernsey county, will receive great benefit and instruction from August 26 to 31. Other organizations will probably be heard from in due time. The 16th is to be congratulated on its special invitation to camp at Cincinnati, to represent the Ohio militia at the great Cincinnati Industrial Exposition in September 9 to 16. This regiment is in very fair shape, and if satisfactory arrangements are concluded both parties will be much benefited. Governor Bishop limits the expense of encampments in a General Order to thirty-three cents per day per man for subsistence and two cents per mile for transportation, no extension of time beyond six days for each man. Each organization has designated a responsible person to contract for all proper transportation and subsistence. This arrangement may cause the coming Legislature to debate the right of the Governor to order out the militia for camp in the absence of an appropriation to pay for the same, yet there will be no alternative but to pay, as the same is in obedience to section 30 of the Ohio Code. Great credit is given to Governor R. M. Bishop and his plucky Adjutant General for carrying out the full letter of the law in this matter.

—COL. HORATIO C. KING, late major of the 13th New York, who has been appointed judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. Molieux, has had considerable experience in the duties of that office. He was associate counsel in the defence of Gen. Stanley in the Stanley-Hazen court-martial, and was also judge-advocate at times during his service in the war. We understand that he is preparing a much needed circular on the subject of regimental courts-martial, to secure uniformity and correctness in these proceedings.



## VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 32d New York will occupy the Creedmoor range August 14 for third class practice.

—The 71st New York received the Marksman's Badge, 1878, on Tuesday, August 5, after which the command enjoyed a moonlight excursion.

—The team of the 20th Sep. Co. New York (Binghamton) are doing good practice this season. In the last practice thirteen men made an average of 38 6-13 per man, with the absence of Holmes and Warden, their two strongest men.

—SECRETARY McCARTY has refused to lend tents from the Quartermaster's Department to an Iowa regiment for use at its annual encampment, saying that he has "no authority whatever under the law" to do so.

—The first competition for places on State team, New Jersey, will take place by members of 1st Brigade, at Brinton range, on Monday, August 11, at 1 P. M.; 2d Brigade, at Stockton range, on Tuesday, August 12, at 2 P. M. Col. D. Loder, A. A. G., will be in command.

—Co. C, 8th New York, will visit Dobb's Ferry August 20. Picnic and military ceremonies. A good time will be had by those lucky enough to secure tickets.

—A SUMMER night's festival will be given by the 8th New York at Terrace Garden Opera House August 29.

—The members of the 8th New York, except those that have qualified as marksmen, are directed to assemble on East 34th street, in fatigue uniform, black belt, haversack and canteen, with one day's rations, on Monday, August 11, to proceed to Creedmoor. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling will be in command, and Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Bruce, surgeon of the day.

—In the fifth competition of the "Diamond Match" at Creedmoor August 6, Capt. J. G. Story, executive officer, there were eighty-five entries. Conditions, 200 and 500 yards; military rifles; five rounds at each distance. The following were the winners:

	200	500	Tot.
F. J. Donaldson.....	4 5 4 4 4	21 4 5 5 4 5	23-44
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt....	5 4 4 4 4	21 5 5 4 4 4	22-43
A. B. Ettinger, 7th regt....	3 4 4 5 3	19 5 5 4 5	23-42
A. B. Van Heusen, 12th.....	4 4 4 3 4	19 4 5 4 4 5	22-41

—The officers of the 5th New York are making active preparations to go into a camp of instruction for three days on September 6, 7 and 8. The field, staff and company commanders have been appointed a committee for making the necessary arrangements and selecting the site for the camp. They will, very probably, agree upon New Dorp, S. I., on account of the adjacent ocean and the surrounding picturesque landscape.

—COL. SMEDBERG, Lieut.-Col. Wilder, Lieut.-Col. Quinn, Maj. Orton, Maj. Fred. G. Smith, Maj. A. F. Klose, Capt. A. J. Fritz, Capt. Cleary, Capt. McMenomy, Capt. Filgate, Capt. Templeton, Capt. Dickinson, Capt. Gaylord, Captain Bacon, Capt. Siebe, Capt. Bigley, and Lieut. Le Breton, California N. G., have been detailed as members of a board to consider the ceremony of inspections, and report a plan to be observed in the 2d Brigade, including all points omitted in Upton's Tactics, or where the language admits of two constructions.

—An Ottawa despatch of August 1 to the New York Herald says: It is generally understood that the entire reorganization of the Canadian militia may be expected to result from Sir John Macdonald's interview with the authorities of the British Colonial Office. The understanding with the home government at the time of confederation was that at least \$1,000,000 should be expended by the Canadian government annually for the maintenance of a militia force, partly in return for certain concessions of lands, fortifications, etc., hitherto held by the British Ordnance Department. This expenditure latterly has been made to cover the expenditure for the Northwest mounted police, which is held to be largely employed on imperial service, but which does not form part of the Canadian effective militia, and is not subject to militia laws. It is believed that the result of the Premier's mission will be the expenditure of the \$1,000,000 annually on an effective force of militia, without reference to the mounted police, which, though semi-military in character, is essentially a civil organization.

—"At the celebration of the storming of Stony Point the other day," says the wicked Washington Republic, "the visitors were to have been entertained by a sham fight. But when the time came the militia boys said it was too beastly hot, and besides they hadn't had their dinners. So they had several temperance speeches, stormed the dinner tables, drank some spruce beer and went home. I see it stated that towards evening there appeared on the Highlands overlooking the scene, an old-fashioned looking man, clad in the Continental uniform, who seemed to view the proceedings with supreme contempt, and at their conclusion took a long pull at a rusty old canteen, marked 'Jersey Lightning,' muttered something about the militia service having gone to the devil, flopped his wings and sailed off towards Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, where the bones of old Mad Anthony Wayne are supposed to rest."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAVALRY BUGLER asks for the "bugle call" used on board a United States flag ship. ANSWER.—Each ship has its own bugle calls, and they are arranged by the commanding officer and lieutenant. Cannot say where the bugle calls generally used can be obtained, unless at some music store.

CURIOUS asks: Is Lieut.-Col. Joseph Stewart, 3d Artillery (recently promoted), identical with the major of the 4th Artillery who commanded Fort Delaware some seven or eight years ago? ANSWER.—He is.

ENQUIRER writes: Please tell me if the annual enlistment of 750 boys into the Navy, as per bill lately passed, is over and above the 7,500 men, which I imagined was the limit of enlistments? If it is over the number, how long will this increase last? ANSWER.—Section 1417 of the Revised Statutes says: "The number of persons who may at one time be enlisted into the Navy of the United States, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen and coal-heavers, and including 750 apprentices and boys, hereby authorized to be enlisted annually, shall not exceed 8,250." This is construed to allow the enlistment of 750 boys annually should it be desirable to do so. There cannot, however, be in the Navy at any one time more than 8,250 persons, including the boys.

CADET asks when the next examinations for West Point or Annapolis takes place in Chicago? ANSWER.—No orders, so far as we are aware, have as yet been issued concerning examining boards at Chicago. Inquire personally at Headquarters Division of Missouri.

SUBSCRIBER asks the meaning of the term "Mustang" regiment in the Regular Army? ANSWER.—Infantry on the frontier, ordered on active service against Indians, are sometimes mounted on Mustangs (Mexican ponies), and sometimes,

as in Gen. Miles's expedition, on Indian ponies. We should conjecture that it was in this sense that the phrase was used as read or heard by our inquirer.

"BUCKEYE," Toledo, Ohio, writes: May I ask you to give us light on the following: 1. Dress parade, position of captain at close order is two yards in front of centre of his company in line, first captain in battalion line faces about and commands: (1) (such) company, (2) carry, (3) arms, (4) order, (5) arms, (6) parade, (7) rest, resumes his front and takes position of parade rest; then at the order... (5) rear open order, (6) march, first and second lieutenants of companies take their places, three yards in front of company opposite their posts in line, which is as per par. 176, 183, 383; the captain places himself three yards in front of the right file of company. Now, Dear JOURNAL, how does the captain take his place: is it by a right face from first position (two yards) or does he step one pace to the front and then by right flank? If the latter, would he not collide with his first lieutenant who would be marching in an opposite direction on the same line? 2. In par. (U. T.) 225, plate 5, is there not an incongruity in giving the command (3) company, (4) halt, when it is only desired to halt the first or leading four, as is always the case when on right or left into line is executed? 3. On battalion inspection, column of companies, should not the inspecting officer first pass down the company's front, inspecting all the officers, before approaching the right of the front rank, as is given on page 358, bottom of page, viz.: "The captain as soon as inspected, etc.,... the lieutenants when the inspector begins the inspection of the front rank, face about and stand at place rest." Should they (the lieutenants) not first wait their inspection, the same as the captain? ANSWER.—1. The captain does not place himself three yards in front of the right file of the company, but conforms to par. 383, Tactics, fifth section, viz.: "The company officers place themselves opposite their posts in line, three yards in front of the front rank." 2. No. "On right or left into line" being given to the company, the command "company halt" is proper. 3. The lieutenants should be inspected, unless the inspecting officer announces that he waives the inspection.

(From Our Callao Correspondent.)

## THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

CALLAO, July 17, 1879.

Since my last the *Pensacola* returned to Callao, July 7, from her cruise up the coast. On the night of the 6th the *Huascar* and *Pilcomayo* went to the South. H. B. M. S. *Triumph*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Algonson de Horsey, R. N., arrived here about the 1st, and leaves on the 20th for Iquique and intermediate ports. The French Admiral with his flagship and a small corvette have arrived at Valparaiso.

The transport *Aroya* brought some news in regard to the *Huascar*; more came by telegraph, and still later by the Pacific Steam Navigation steamer which arrived this morning. The gist of the news seems to be that the *Huascar* ran into Iquique, and, having communicated with the shore, and been informed that the Chilean squadron was a few miles out to seaward, started out again. On her way out she encountered first the Chilean transport *Mathias Cousino*, which vessel surrendered. As the *Huascar* was lowering a boat, to take possession, another vessel was sighted, which proved to be the corvette *Abtao*. The *Huascar* engaged this vessel, it is stated, for two hours. A shot from the *Abtao*'s 150-pounder penetrated the side armor of the *Huascar* in the wake of the turret, and from the fact that afterwards the *Huascar* did not use her great guns, it may be judged that the shot injured some of the turret mechanism. The fight was continued on the part of the *Huascar* with small arms and Gatlings. The *Huascar* attempted to ram the *Abtao* several times. Capt. Grau is said to have attributed his want of success in this line to the absence of his fighting helmsman, who was left on shore. The *Huascar* was only able to give a glancing blow on the *Abtao*'s quarter, which did but little damage.

The latest news is that the *Abtao* is afloat all right, off Iquique, with the *Blanco*, *Encallada*, *Magallanes* and *Mathias Cousino* in company. The *Admirante*, *Cochrane* and *Chacabuco* are at Antofagasta. The *Huascar* and *Pilcomayo* are at Arica. The *Pilcomayo* conveyed down the transport *Aroya*, which she ran into Pisagua, and succeeded in landing the troops and provisions. She then looked in at Tarapacos, where her boats were fired on by some of her own nation from the hills, who probably took the *Pilcomayo* for a Chilean man-of-war—even a shot fired over the heads of the too energetic marksmen failed to silence them. The *Pilcomayo* then went up to Tocopilla, where she succeeded in burning and sinking a lot of launches and a merchant vessel which had a Nicaraguan register, and was under that flag—the Peruvians claiming the transaction to be irregular and the vessel actually Chilean.

Assistant Surgeon F. C. Dale arrived here on the 7th. Assistant Paymaster Geo. M. Allen reported for duty on board the *Adams*, and will go north to her in the steamer to-day. Master J. C. Freeman, of the *Pensacola*, has been condemned by medical survey, and goes home next week.

In round numbers, Germany has 900,000 men in the standing army, 580,000 men in the landwehr and 1,000,000 men in the landsturm, so that in war time she can muster 2,500,000 men who have received a military training; yet this is not considered enough to protect her borders.

The Queen of England has telegraphed her personal congratulations to General Sir Samuel Browne, V. C., K. C. S. I., on the termination of the war with Afghanistan, and has thanked the General and his troops for their devotion and gallantry, by means of which unforeseen results have been obtained.

SIGNOR GIOJA, an engineer, has explained the Panama Canal scheme to His Holiness the Pope, who bestowed the Pontifical blessing on the project.

A BERLIN despatch to the *Daily News* says: "The Khirgese, owing allegiance to China, have made a fresh raid on the Russian district of Serghipol. The Cossacks pursued them twenty miles beyond the frontier, took fourteen prisoners and recaptured the booty."

## THE WEEK'S FOREIGN NEWS.

It is expected that the Emperor William will be in Metz on the 24th of September to review the troops.

THE *Novoe Vremya* announces that the 40th Division, Saratoff, have been ordered to Turkestan.

A BERLIN commission has been appointed to inquire into the cause of the accident on board the German gunboat *Renown*. It is rumored that the boiler of the corvette *Freyta* has burst off Malta.

A LARGE number of new rifles has been distributed among the Greek troops, and six new batteries of artillery have been completely equipped.

THE *United Service Gazette* says the proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of Lieut. Carey, who commanded the expedition in which the late Prince Imperial lost his life, have been quashed on account of an informality.

THE Spanish Naval Department has decided to construct two large frigates.

A POWDER magazine at Durango has exploded, killing 14 persons.

PRESIDENT CANAL resigned the government of Hayti into the hands of the National Assembly at Port au Prince on July 17. It was the general opinion that a disastrous civil war was about to commence in Hayti. Everybody was under arms. The whole North was in possession of the revolutionists, who were marching *en masse* on Port au Prince. On July 18 Cape Haytien was in the hands of the revolutionists, and the commander of the government troops had taken refuge in the consulate of the United States. The insurgents had captured the Haytien coasting steamer *Raynaud*, with a cargo of arms and \$6,000 in specie. The revolution is spread all over the island, and 200 dead lie on the battlefield, while as many houses are in flames. In the fighting the English and French consulates were fired upon.

REPORTS are current in Peking of the government's determination to resist Russian advances in the district of Eelee at all hazards. Preparations are said to be in progress for transferring a large part of the army about Peking to the extreme west.

RUSSIA has formally declared that there are now only three cavalry regiments left in Bulgaria. The last Russian soldier had left Eastern Roumelia.

THE French Minister of War has announced that on account of the state of the crops, 40,000 men would be furloughed at the end of August.

It is said that Osman Pacha has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army of observation on the Greek frontier, which will number 84,000.

THE Sultan of Morocco has encamped with his army near Rabat. He has subdued the insurrection of the Berber tribes. Thirty-four heads of rebels were exposed on the walls of the city to inspire terror among other rebel tribes.

THE Prince of Bulgaria has proclaimed a state of siege at Varna, Rasgrad, and Elena.

A TRIAL of Krupp's heavy guns has commenced, with representatives of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Roumania, Serbia, Brazil, China and Japan present.

OSMAN PACHA has suspended the further despatch of troops to the Greek frontier.

THE Peruvian Minister has received the following despatch from the Consul-General of Peru at Panama, dated Aug. 4: "The *Huascar* and *Union* have visited Chilean ports, destroying launches and capturing the steamer *Rimac*, with the entire Zugay regiment of cavalry fully armed and supplied with horses, besides three vessels loaded with coal and copper."

BAKER PASHA is likely to be nominated to an important civil and military post in Kurdistan, owing to excesses committed by the Kurds in Western Armenia.

M. VENARD DE SAINT ANNE, the originator of the project for bridging the English Channel, promises to begin operations without delay. He estimates that it will require seven months for experiment, and that a million francs will suffice to pay the preliminary expenses.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF has addressed a note to the Russian representatives abroad, informing them that the entire evacuation of the Balkan peninsula by the Russian troops is certain to be accomplished by August 6.

In his speech at the annual Lord Mayor's banquet, Wednesday night, Earl Beaconsfield claimed success for the Afghan and Zulu wars, and for the treaty of Berlin, adding: "Not a single Russian soldier now remains in Turkey."

THE Chilean blockade of Iquique has been raised.

THE Argentine Senate has refused to ratify the treaty with Chili of 1873 relative to Patagonia.

THE Paraguayan revolution has come to an end.

OFFICIAL returns show that 20 officers and 400 men died of cholera and other diseases on the return march from the Afghan campaign, while only about 100 men were killed in action on the British side during the war.



## THE ZULU WAR.

Dabulmanzi, Cetywayo's brother, and several other important chiefs have surrendered to Lord Chelmsford. The movement of troops retiring from the neighborhood of Ulundi was expected to be retarded by the heavy rains and increasing transportation difficulties which would prevent any re-advance this season, even if such a movement was necessary. Ekowe is to be reoccupied. The Naval Brigade has been re-embarked for England. Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch to the War Office is as follows: "I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers and a squadron of cavalry for the Transvaal. I am reducing expenditures. I have given permission to Lord Chelmsford to return to England. I am disbanding some of the expensive irregular cavalry. Cetywayo is said to be in the Ingome Forest." Lord Chelmsford has resigned, and is returning to Durban.

Zululand will probably be divided into three or four separate principalities, each under the rule of an independent noble. Cetywayo's brother Oham will receive his own territory under this arrangement, and 5,000 cattle have been offered to Oham if he will capture his brother. One telegram even says that a price has been set upon Cetywayo's head, but this seems an exaggeration. Gen. Wolseley, in an address to a number of chiefs on July 12, informed them that he had no desire to take any of their territory, but that Cetywayo was a fugitive, and could never more be king.

All of the Zulus wounded at the battle of Ulundi were killed by the native contingent in the employ of the British.

It is feared that there will be a severe famine next year in Zululand, as it is now seed time, and no land is being sown, while much seed has been destroyed and many cattle have been seized. Rumors are rife of impending troubles in the Transvaal.

It is the CAT.—The London News, of July 7, says: On Saturday the members of Parliament who attended the day sitting of the House of Commons were engaged

for some time in viewing the instruments used in the infliction of corporal punishment in the Army, Navy and Her Majesty's prisons. The most formidable weapon of the four on exhibition was undoubtedly the "marine cat," which bore a descriptive label in the following terms: "Sealed pattern cat-o'-nine-tails, approved by the First Lord of the Admiralty, 7th December, 1877. Signed, G. W. Rodney, Deputy Adjutant General." The handle of the instrument is 19 inches in length, and from the end depends a very thick cord, which, at four inches distance from the handle, is divided into three separate cords, and these again are divided each into three tails, 14 inches in length. Each of these tails, which are of fine, hard whip-cord, is knotted nine times, and therefore capable of inflicting 81 lacerations at each full stroke. The formidable character of the "marine cat" seemed to create great astonishment among the members who inspected it. The "navy cat" was the next object of interest. It was brought from Her Majesty's ship the Duke of Wellington, and endorsed "Navy cat, brought from the Duke of Wellington, 25th of June, 1879, Her Majesty's dock-yard, Portsmouth." This instrument is formed of a handle covered in green baize, of 21 inches in length, from which depend nine lashes of thick cord, each 37 inches in length. A label at one end of the handle was endorsed "Never used." Another "Navy cat," called the "approved cat," was also on view, and like the marine instrument its handle is 19 inches in length, with lashes nine in number, and each 28 inches long, and bore the inscription, "Cat approved for use on board Her Majesty's ships for seamen and marines." The lashes of the two "Navy cats" are about the thickness of an ordinary black lead pencil, and are made of tough cord. The only other "cat" exhibited was that used in Her Majesty's prisons, and is composed of a black handle 19 inches in length, with nine lashes, each 37 inches in length, made of whip-cord, and each bearing three hard knots, being thus capable of inflicting 27 lacerations at each full stroke, or only one-third of those inflicted by the "marine cat."

A good deal of indignation has been excited among the seamen and marines of the fleet by the statement made in the House of Commons by Lord Charles Beresford that they are themselves in favor of retaining corporal punishment. We understand that steps are being taken to contradict this assertion, which has been publicly made by an officer on full pay who has assumed to speak on behalf of the seamen and marines.—London News, July 18.

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Dr. Bois.—At Hudson, N. Y., July 31, Major JOHN V. DU BOIS aged 46 years.

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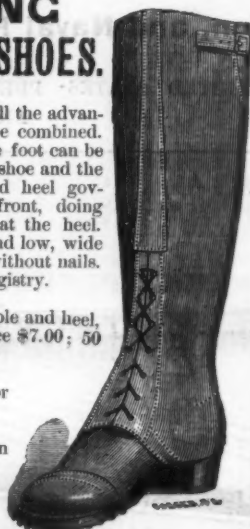
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